Watchman

Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

VOL. XX. BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1888. NO. 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

EVEN the printers in Erie are striking.

THE railroad strike in the West seems to be growing in proportions.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S plan to regulate wages according to profits is a wise and good one.

THE Danish ministry has also been upset. Such events often occur in the O[illegible] Country

Now they say that Boodler Jacob Sharp is to be tried again. It seems to us that these rich boodlers get very many trials, but punishment is uncertain and slow.

MR. INGALLS' assertion that he did not refer to McClellan and Hancock as men, but as Presidential candidates, takes all the wind out of the Democratic sails in that respect.

BOULANGER seems to think that turn about is no more than fair play. The Tirard Ministry having retired him, he takes a hand in the compensatory job of retiring the Tirard Ministry.

THE New Yorkers violently continue to rally to the defense of the social purity of the fashionable people there, by the persistent renewal of the assertion that the women are pure, anyhow.

TEXAS' surplus of $2,000,000 seems to warrant that State in taking early measures to chain the State Treasurer to the Capitol building--provided the building is securely anchored to the ground.

MANITOBA'S desire to know who was the discoverer of America is praiseworthy, but misdirected. If the Manitobans have any grave doubts on the subject let them sue out a *quo warranto* on Columbus.

THERE was a great convention of the Republican clubs of Kansas held at Topeka yesterday, and it is interesting to observe that the name of John James Ingalls was received with much favor as Presidential candidate.

WITH regard to Texas' $2,000,000 surplus, it seems pertinent to recall the fact that Texas was recently given $4,000,000 by the Blair educational bill on the ground that she was too poor to provide schools from her own funds.

ADAM BADEAU is out in another letter to the "American people," which most of the newspapers in New York have declined to print. The contempt which is felt for this man is so intense that it is only charity to treat him with silence.

THERE is reported to be a strong feeling in Delaware against the renomination of Cleveland. Is it possible that the Secretary of State has lost so much of his old time nerve that he can not control his party even in his own little pocket borough?

THE senseless movement to displace Senator Cooper from the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee does not seem to be making any headway. He has too many friends in the great party at his back to be slaughtered by a few scheming politicians without making it exceedingly lively for them.

THE tables were turned in rather a funny way the other day upon a particularly vigorous speaker at a Woman's Rights meeting. Waving her long arms like the sale of a windmill a lady asked: "If the women of this country were to rise up in their thousands and march to the polls, I should like to know what there is on this earth that could stop them!" And in the momentary silence which followed this peroration, a still, small voice remarked: "A mouse!"

SENATOR FARWELL introduced a bill authorizing the President to retaliate against any nation which discriminates against American products. A measure similar to this was passed by Congress in relation to the Canadian fisheries; but Mr. Cleveland followed his legislative instructions, by ordering negotiations and by deciding upon such a treaty as permitted the British representative to return home in perfect ecstacy of glee. Now, this sort of retaliation is a trifle disappointing, and while no one can question his motives, it would be well not to pave the way for future administration surrenders.

The French Crisis.

The French Republic is at last face to face with its first serious peril from a military pretender. The next three months, possibly the next fortnight, will decide whether France is equal to a government of law or prefers a rule of men. Paris, it has long been clear, no longer threatens order in France. The provinces alone can upset the present constitution. General Boulanger looms large as a possible dictator solely because the voting in about a tenth of the departments of France has shown that in each he attracts to his support all the various discontent with Republican institutions throughout the country.

This discontent is felt first by the Monarchical party, which in 1885 chose one-third (205 out of 716) of the members of the Chambers of Deputies, and includes very nearly this proportion of the voters of the country. These voters and their representatives have but one policy—to discredit the Republic by voting for whatever weakens it, whether it endangers France or not. For a French Conservative, patriotism, as we understand it, does not exist. Next there is the body of radical voters and their representatives, in 1885, 139, about eighty of whom are extremist, who are discontented with the Republic because it does not go far enough. They want a single Chamber, social reform and a radical reorganization of existing institutions. These two parties are in a majority in the Chamber of Deputies and can overturn any ministry when united.

This coalition has come and defeated the ministry on a critical question—a new Constitution, because there has been gathering and appearing a new form of discontent—a general disgust with Republican methods. Ministry succeeds ministry. France is now in the second year in which the budget has been voted month by month because the Deputies will neither cut down expenses, increase taxation, or reorganize the administration of affairs. French finance drifts on under this regime, the nation getting nearer bankruptcy and the civil administration in constant disorder. The Chamber has gradually gathered power into its own hands until it is the government, but it does not govern. We can imagine what our condition would be if the House of Representatives, just as it is, was supreme could force the President to resign, dictate the heads of departments, who in turn appointed both federal and state officers, and on a pinch wipe out the Senate and Constitution by a majority vote, and then, with this power, let each fiscal year get half through before it voted appropriation, and dealt, not with a surplus—but a deficit.

This is to-day Republican government in France. It has made the French public "tired." General Boulanger is nothing but a blatherskite in brass buttons; but he stands for a change to a one-man power. No one else does. So, for two months, when elections come around in districts where the Conservatives are in a minority they vote for him; where Radicals are he has their votes, and sober Republicans put his name on their ballots as a protest against official corruption. For this is the one evil which really perils the Republic. Nations can live without great men in public station; they rot fast without good men there.

France has not tied up her Constitution as we have. If the Senate and Chamber meet in joint session, as they can by a majority vote, the "National Assembly" can legally do anything—establish the monarchy or make Boulanger dictator. The majority vote to have such an assembly confronts Conservative Republican with the loss of Republican institutions. Unfortunately they stand between the Monarchical party and the Radicals, each ready to risk all on the chance of securing something. In spite of this great peril, it will, we believe, be found that the better part of France is equal to saving both liberty and order through law.

THE floods in the German rivers are appalling for the extent of country they cover, the loss of lives and the destruction of property, which last is roughly estimated at fifty millions of dollars. It is feared that the floods will not finally subside for a month. Such a calamity is a fearful one in a country in which nearly two millions of men are in the army, and the rest of the people are already impoverished by taxation.

OUR GREAT PROGRESS.

The highly eulogistic address of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at the Birmingham banquet, upon the progress of the United States, was not only a deserved tribute to this country, but it was an earnestly truthful one. Few people really know how rapidly our resources are being developed; what with prodigious strides the railways of the republic are reaching out into sections where money and energy are achieving results undreamed of even a decade ago.

At the close of the year 1882, which witnessed the construction of 11,568 miles of railroad, it was an open question if any single year would ever equal it in this respect. The year 1887 not only equaled, but surpassed, this record, for it witnessed the greatest addition to railroad track mileage in the history of the country. There were 12.724 miles of new main tack laid, exclusive of sidings and the renewal of worn-out rails. The comparatively undeveloped portions of the West and South were mainly benefited by this revival of railroad building. The showing by States is as follows: Kansas, 2,070 miles; Nebraska, 1,101 miles; Texas, 1,055 miles; Colorado, 818 miles; Dakota, 760 miles; Michigan, 700 miles; Montana, 616 miles; Missouri, 554 miles; Indian Territory, 449 miles; Alabama, 515 miles; Wisconsin, 363 miles; Iowa, 352 miles; California, 356 miles; Illinois, 329 miles; Georgia, 231 miles; Washington Territory, 108 miles.

The total cost of railroad construction in 1887, in round numbers, was $325,000,000, or, including bridges, terminal facilities and equipment, $25,000 per mile. In many cases entirely new lines were constructed independent of established lines. The drift of the growing population is indicated by the results in Colorado and Nebraska, where in the year just closed nearly as many miles of new railroad were built as the entire United States constructed during the year 1875.

THE New York *Post* and *Times*, free trade organs, single out the case of tin plate as an example of the burdensome effect of protection. They insist that although immense quantities of the article are required in this country, its manufacture cannot be practically carried on here, yet the people are compelled to pay a heavy tax on imported tin for the benefit of a few men who are not making and are not able to make a fraction of the amount necessary to supply the needs of the people. The New York *Press* unqualifiedly denies the assertion that tin plate cannot be made here, and says: "Tin plates can be made in this country in sufficient quantities to meet the demand for them. Every day it becomes more imperative that this manufacture should be carried on in the United States. The money we pay to other nations for tin plates is dead loss to the labor of this country. Had we built mills and made our own tin plates a decade ago this country would have been $100,000,000 richer. American labor would have been paid the wages instead of foreign labor. We have in that time contributed $100,000,000 to support foreign workmen, while our own labor has been idle in the public squares. And why have we not made our own tin plates? Because of a misplaced comma in the law, which placed the duty on tin plates at a lower rate than on a material from which they are made. The Tariff Commission in 1882 recommended an advance in the duty on tin plates, but Congress refused to act. The time is ripe to begin the manufacture here at home. * * * We can manufacture tin plates in the United States, and if we don't it is because the interests of foreign capitalists and foreign trust control the legislation of the country."

THE split in the Democratic party in the city of New Orleans, where two Democratic tickets have been nominated, is likely to have a favorable effect in encouraging the Republican campaign in the State under the leadership of ex Governor Warmouth. The Louisiana Democrats who have been alarmed at Warmouth's activity have been doing their best to restore harmony to their party, but the quarrels of the factions have been so bitter in New Orleans that they have at last culminated in an open fight to be settled by the people at the polls. It is possible that this struggle will eventually give the State to the Republicans or at least that it will result in breaking up the old party lines and causing a reorganization of both parties.

A NEWSPAPER that is excellent as a news gatherer and safe and reliable enough to be read by every member of the family is the New York *Mail and Express*. This is what can be said of very few newspapers nowadays.

STRONG PLEAS FOR PROTECTION.

The April number of the *North American Review* contains a series of articles written in response to inquiries as to the effect of tariff legislation recommended by the President in his recent message. The articles are seventeen in number, are written by men prominent in the special industries which they represent, and are necessarily confined to a general statement of the probable effects of the contemplated changes in the customs laws. The series is preceded by a brief introduction from the pen of the editor, Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, in which he takes the ground that the issue before the country to-day is unquestionably the tariff issue

The opening contribution is from the pen of B. F. Jones, Esq., of Pittsburg who speaks for the iron and steel interests. Two or three sentences will suffice to show the drift of his argument: "The effect of the tariff legislation recommended by the President in his recent message would be disastrous to the iron and steel industries of the country, as have been the attempts to carry out such lame theories in the past." "The tariff is simply a question of wages and rate of interest. If it were possible to make the interest rate here as low as it is in other countries for business purposes, before we shall have acquired a corresponding amount of capital; if it were wise, desirable or possible to reduce wages to the pinching standard of other countries, where every member of a family, old and young, male and female, is compelled to labor to earn a miserable living, there would be no necessity for a protective tariff, because our natural advantages are quite equal to the best." "In addition to the wonderful development of this great country since 1860, are not the comfortable homes of the workingmen, and the grand aggregate of deposits in savings banks acquired since that time, notwithstanding the intervening wasting war, indubitable testimony in behalf of a protective tariff?"

THE Knights of Labor and the Brotherhood continue their little game of seesaw, utterly oblivious, it seems, to the comments of critics. When Mr. Powderly ordered the Reading strike the Brotherhood declared strikes to be malicious and almost criminal. When the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy troubles began the Knights very promptly proceeded West to take the places of strikers. Immediately following the sympathy revolt of the switchmen at Chicago, comes Mr. Powderly's pronunciemento of peace, in which he denounces resort to strikes and urges the text-book as the weapon of agitation. So the big game goes on, Powderly and Arthur alternating, now up, new down. It is curious that the working man seems so engrossed in watching the antics of the leaders as they swing from the dizzy heights of enthusiasm to the depths of despair as to forget that he bears the burden while the leaders play, that his stout back is always the fulcrum.

CLEAN the streets of Bellefonte The borough is beautiful, but what good can that be to any one if the streets are in such a miserably dirty condition? The fact that the town is pleasantly located and easily cleaned makes dirt the greater nuisance and crime. Put the tramps to work upon it if no other way of cleaning it can be devised. Ladies can scarcely walk the streets because of the dirt which exists everywhere. They cannot wear their best clothing without having it ruined the first time they cross the street. Now, you like the ladies to look pretty on the street, but this is a physical impossibility while the streets are in the present filthy condition. Order and cleanliness are important requisites. Go to work and make the streets presentable in appearance

MAJOR-GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY, who has just filed an application to go on the retired list, was one of the bravest and most useful officers in the war of the rebellion. He did not achieve high fame, and he has since been known chiefly for his direction of the small Indian wars in the West. The most notable feature of General Terry's career is that having entered the army as a volunteer during the war of the rebellion he should have been able to win his way to a high place in the regular service. His retirement will give President Cleveland an opportunity to name a Major-General, who will be from among the six Brigadier-Generals Crook, Miles, Stanley, Gibbon, Ruger and Merritt.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Much has been written for and against the K. of L., befogging the public mind to such an extent that but few have just conceptions of the fundamental principles of this educational industrial organization that counts its members by the hundreds of thousands. One of its basic ideas is to prevent the pauperization and degredation of those who toil for a living by educating and directing the industrial masses to a higher life in keeping with our advancing Christian civilization, thereby making them better men and women.

The K of L. is not a political party, as no member of the organization is compelled to vote as a majority of his brothers may direct, but its teachings are crystalized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people and the perpetuation of our free institutions and present form of Republican government to the end of time.

The organization aims to make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness, and to induce employers to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employees in order that the bonds of sympathy between them be strengthened and the banishment of all "labor strikes," which are excrescents of monarchal institutions, from this free Republic.

With these basic principles guiding the organization, it cannot but help be of great good and command the admiration of every patriotic lover of free institutions, and the welfare and elevation of the human family.

It is the intention of this journal to assist in all reforms that have a tendency to benefit the members of society and as the labor problem is exciting considerable interest in the public mind, we ask from all labor organizations well written articles on that subject as we wish to make this paper especially interesting to all class of readers.

Too Much Sensation.

Too much that is sensational and untrue is sent by some agency to the different newspapers. One day last week there appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* a dispatch from some place in New Jersey giving an account of four young ladies, daughters of a Baptist clergyman (deceased) who were in such want of proper food, that two had died in consequence, and the others were exceedingly ill, but about two days after that a denial of the above story appeared in the same paper, and said the two ladies died, one of pneumonia, the other of typhoid fever, and that they had enough to live upon. (The substance of the dispatch is given in the above, not the exact words.) Then again a few weeks ago a dispatch sent from Louisville said that a young man, (at a meeting held at Millersville Seminary) when called upon to pray used language in his prayer that was insulting to a daughter of Rev. Sam. P. Jones, who was attending the school, and that she left school in consequence. The writer cut out the dispatch and sent it Mr. Jones. In a letter from Mr. Jones dated March 28 he mentioned it and said it was all a story, and much distorted. That his daughter left school on account of illness, but that she is now improving.

The question is, whither are we drifting in regard to untrue, sensational reports sent to the papers? The above are but examples of the kind so often published.

"REDUCTION of the public debt goes right on at the rate of $10,000,000 a month. This is Democratic," says a Democratic organ. Whereupon a Republican organ replies, "Not much. This is Republican." The fact is that the reduction of the debt does not go right along, the operation which is taking place being the piling up of the surplus in the Treasury. This is because Democracy has not the boldness to either reduce the surplus or spend it; which belongs to the dominant party.

GEN. BOULANGER received a very substantial vote at Laon, but it was not enough. His vote was 45,089. Between two other candidates there were 57,478 against him. There will consequently be another ballot, in which the General may get the vote he needs, because there is hardly a possibility that the other vote can be combined on one candidate.

GENERAL NOTES.

Columbia College, New York, has 1,829 students.

There are 292,160 persons in New York City who do not speak English.

Buffalo claims the tallest burglar in the country. His height is 6 feet 4 inches.

At Upper Sandusky, O., a man 78 years old has just been convicted of sheep stealing.

A Harlem lady has a pet dog two of whose teeth have been filled with gold by a dentist.

A man bearing the remarkable name of Bloomer Blizzard died recently in Newburg, N. Y.

Hiram B. Chandler, of Sumner, Me., who is 74 years of age, has been postmaster 43 years.

An impudent boy in Augusta, Me., was fined $5 and costs for saying "rats" to an old gentleman.

An East Saginaw man has already grown a peck of new potatoes, but he says they cost him $25 apiece.

A novel orange 16½ inches in circumference and weighing 38 ounces has been found by S. H. Bacon, of San Matio, Fla.

Miss Olive Green and Mr. Ivory White were wedded in an Iowa town recently, the Rev. Mr. Black performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Jennie Allen, who died the other day at Peru, Ind., was the largest woman in the State. Her weight was 383 pounds.

A ghost that sits on a grave in a pensive attitude, his head resting on his hands, has been seen in an Atlanta cemetery.

A party of six gentlemen, who propose to make a tour of Europe on bicycles, sailed from New York for the Old World the other day.

A correspondent writes from Honduras who says that more than $12,000,000 of American capital is invested in gold mines in that country.

Fairfield Center, Me., is a village that must be popular with book agents. There is not a dog owned in the place, nor within a mile of it

On W. A. Renfroe's farm near Bluffton, Ga., a rattlesnake was killed recently that measured six feet in length and over a foot in circumference.

C. A. Weller is a noted Michigan trapper. The other day in 171 traps set along the Grand river he found 105 muskrats, 5 minks, 5 skunks and a coon.

Of 2,184 prisoners admitted to the Detroit House of Correction last year 2,016 admitted that they were addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks.

The Paris firemen are to be dressed in asbestos clothing. They will then be able to appreciate the feelings of a woman in full dress when she wants to sit down.

A Maine clergyman's donation party netted $6. The stuff that the guests devoured cost the poor preacher $28. Now he prays earnestly to be delivered from his friends.

Jacob Eash, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and his Scotch terrier, recently killed 62 rats in 40 minutes. They would have killed more, only the supply of rats was exhausted.

Jacob Proctor, of Lunenburg, Mass., is 99 years old and lives on the homestead which has been in the Proctor family 200 years. He drinks hard cider and votes the Democratic ticket.

W. E. Brown, of Waukegan, Ill., owns a calf that is covered with a fine fleece of wool. He will see how the animal develops and if possible, will attempt to raise wool-bearing dairy cattle.

A man in Richland county, Ohio, climbed a tree 40 feet in pursuit of a coon. He didn't reach the coon, but a limb broke and let him fall to the ground breaking his jaw and his left arm.

A bolt of lightning demolished a cabin on J. M. Tift's plantation, in Dougherty county, Georgia, and tore to pieces the headboard of a bed occupied by two negroes, but did not injure either of the occupants.

One of the most enterprising of the newspapers of Buenos Ayres is edited by Winslow, the fugative Boston forger. Since he became a citizen of the Argentine Republic he is said to have amassed a fortune of $500,000.

If the 60,000,000 codfish annually taken off the Newfoundland coast were left in the sea it is estimated that there would be a yearly addition of 150,000,000,000,000 of young codfish for future treaty wranglers to get muddled.

ALL England hopes the United States will adopt the Mills tariff bill as a starter toward free trade. It is the manufacturers of England against the manufacturers and the mechanics of the United States, and the Democratic leaders from President Cleveland down are on the side of England. That is about the situation succinctly stated.

THE New York Judge who recently sent a young woman to the Island for wearing bangs, has added five days to the sentence of another on account of her tall hat. There is some reason in suppressing the tall hat as a nuisance, but we would prefer to see some means taken which will not arouse united womanhood in its defense.

Our Story Teller

REV. JOHN SMITH.

WRITTEN BY WALLACE P. REED.
From the Boston Advertiser.

The little mountain hamlet of Walton had so few inhabitants that it was impossible to support a church with a regular pastor.

Occasionally, when a traveling preacher came along, services were held in the school-house, but as Walton was a sterile district, remote from railroads and telegraphs, it was not often that the people had the pleasure of hearing a good sermon.

When Rev. John Smith visited the place one summer and made it known that he would probably remain several weeks for the benefit of his health there was general rejoicing.

As a matter of course, the new-comer was invited to preach in the little school-house, and his ready consent pleased everybody.

The parson, as they called him, was perhaps fifty years old, but his long straight locks, hanging down over his shoulders, were as black as jet. His complexion resembled that of an Indian, and his tall lithe figure and erect carriage would have attracted attention anywhere.

His large black eyes were singularly bright and piercing, and his strongly-marked features gave evidence of superior intelligence, courage and firmness.

Parson Smith had very little to say about himself. He was an evangelist, he said, and had been engaged most of his life in the Far West.

"I have never carried any letters of introduction or recommendation," he said, with a sad smile to young Henry Walton. "Why should I? When a man is so unfortunate as to be named John Smith his identity is lost, and he is confounded with a host of other John Smiths."

Walton laughed and agreed with him. He was not very favorably impressed with the stranger, but he felt that it was his duty, as the son of the founder of the place, to treat all visitors kindly and hospitably. So the very first Sunday Walton made the parson go home to dinner with him.

It was a great day for pretty Mrs. Walton, and she was in a flutter of excitement until the guest took his leave.

"Oh, Henry," she said as soon as the evangelist was outside of the gate, "what a wonderful preacher he is!"

"I don't know," replied her husband doubtfully; "It seemed to me that his voice had a false ring. He talked well, but he was not earnest enough."

"But his face, Henry and his soulful eyes!"

"His face," said Walton reflectively, "reminds me of another face. Let me see; oh, yes, it is the exact image of Satan's face. You know we saw it in a panorama last year."

With a slight frown and a gesture of deprecation, Mrs. Walton left the room.

"The poor man can't help his looks," said Walton to himself; "but if I had met him on a lonely road before I found out that he was a preacher I'd have tempted to shoot him just on general principles; for he does look like Satan, and there is no denying it."

Despite his peculiar and forbidding appearance, Rev. John Smith managed to get along very well with the villagers. Some of his sermons excited surprise, but his hearers concluded that he knew more about the Gospel than they did, and they were slow to criticise him.

As the weeks rolled on Walton became conscious of a great change in his wife. Her whole mind seemed to be concentrated upon religion. She quoted Parson Smith frequently, and it was easy to see that she attached great weight to even his lightest word.

Henry Walton was somewhat puzzled and amused. He was a hearty, manly fellow, and he was so busy with his farm and a saw-mill and a mine that he had little time to think about home matters.

"If the parson converts the little woman it is all right," he thought; "but I should think that his devil's face would counteract all his eloquence."

Gradually it came to be a common thing for the parson to call and sit for an hour or so on the piazza with Mrs. Walton during the long summer afternoons. Sometimes Walton found the two together when he came home, but it was his custom, after exchanging a few words, to excuse himself and pass on into the house.

"I can't talk about church matters," he said to his wife, "and you can. So you will have to entertain the parson."

It would be hard to tell just when it began to dawn upon Henry Walton that something was wrong at home. He felt it in the air. His wife wore a sad look in his presence, and more than once she told him that he belonged to the ungodly and was on the broad road to destruction.

Walton smarted under this a little. He did not consider himself a saint, but he knew he was a tolerably good fellow.

"Come, now," he said to his wife one day, "don't pile it on so heavy. I don't like it."

Mrs. Walton looked up to the ceiling and shook her head sorrowfully, and then walked away.

Her husband gritted his teeth.

"I'll take a hand in this business hereafter," he muttered.

After that he kept his eyes wide open and it was not long before he saw some very unpleasant things.

He noticed the close intimacy existing between his wife and the parson. It was not exactly lover-like, but it was mysterious. The evangelist had a way of leaning over and talking in a low tone to his pretty convert, and once Walton saw him slip a paper into her hand.

"The little fool!" growled Walton. "She is so innocent that she does not know how such a thing looks. I know that she means no harm, and I can't talk to her about it, but I must stop this."

After the two had separated, the dissatisfied husband saw that his wife had dropped the paper on the piazza. He walked to the spot and, looking down, saw a printed tract of a few pages bearing the title, "A Vindication of Polygamy."

"The infernal, impudent scoundrel!" snorted Walton.

Then he walked away, and out of the corner of his eye he saw his wife return, and with an anxious glance in his direction pounce down upon the tract and retire.

For the first time since the advent of the parson into the community Walton began to entertain vague fears of—he hardly knew what. He knew that his wife was true to him, and yet he felt that she was being misled in some way, and that some disaster was impending.

One afternoon he came home and found his wife absent. He needed a missing key, and in the course of his search he looked into Mrs. Walton's trunk. His hand came in contact with a book, and, without thinking, he pulled the volume out.

It was the Book of Mormon!

He replaced it, and shut the trunk and ran out of the house in a dazed condition.

Before he knew it, he found himself near the summer-house.

The sound of voices inside arrested his footsteps, and he paused a moment.

"And I must leave my husband, you say? Oh, is there no hope for him?"

"None," replied the deep voice of Parson Smith. "It has all been revealed to me, and your duty is plain. I have made arrangements for your departure, and we must go straight to Utah. There you will be one of the happiest of the saints. Your husband will have to be left to reap the consequences of his blind wickedness."

"D——d old rascal!" said Walton under his breath.

Where he stood behind the shrubbery he could hear his wife crying.

It took the wily Mormon some time to exact a positive promise from the poor woman, but at last he succeeded, and when he left the summer-house his face wore a look of triumph.

"He looks more like the devil than ever," remarked Walton to himself as he carefully kept out of sight behind the foliage.

The wretched and indignant husband slipped into the house by a back entrance. He put a sever-shooter in his pocket and darted out of the door, and was out of sight before his wife returned.

Walton took a short cut through the woods. It was his design to intercept the Mormon elder—for such he now knew him to be—before he reached his boarding-house.

When he reached the place he expected to meet his enemy he took his stand behind a tree and waited patiently.

"I'll let him cross the creek," said Walton, "and then I'll confront him."

He examined his pistol and satisfied himself that it was in good order.

Down the hill walked the Mormon elder with a stately stride. His dark face wore a smile, and his air was that of a conqueror.

When he came to the creek he passed. A single foot-log served as a bridge, and a man had to have his wits about him when he walked it. The stream was a furious torrent, whirling and eddying among jagged rocks and rushing swiftly on to the rapids below.

Smith waited only a moment. He stepped on the log and walked onward until he was half way over. Then he looked up and saw Henry Walton on the other side.

The elder saw his doom written in that stern, relentless face.

He gave a cry of surprise and alarm, tottered, lost his balance and fell headlong in the mad waters below.

"Cling to the rocks!" shouted Walton, throwing down his pistol and rushing to the bank.

Smith threw out his hands, but he was whirled against a rock.

Walton threw one end of a long pole to him, but the drowning man's nerveless hand could not grasp it.

Again and again he was dashed against the rocks, and—with one last, despairing cry of horror—he was sucked under by the current, never to rise again.

The solitary spectator on the bank sat down and buried his face in his hands.

"God knows I tried to save him," he said with a slight twinge of remorse as he glanced at his pistol; "but I suppose it had to be. I hardly know what to do; but I will keep my lips closed. The little woman shall never know. She was the victim of a spell. Perhaps in a little while it will pass off."

For days and weeks Mrs. Walton looked tronbled and thoughtful, but as time passed on without a word from Elder Smith she began to grow indignant. People in the village said that the elder had absconded, leaving his board bill unpaid, and some said they had always doubted him.

One day Walton's wife suddenly burst into tears and confessed her folly to her husband.

"I think I must have been mad," she said, "or under the man's fascination, for now that he is absent I hate him and his abominable doctrines."

Walton laughed heartily.

"You take it too seriously," said.

"You are too sensible a woman to be hood-winked that way. You would have sent the fellow about his business even if he had not skipped out."

Mrs. Walton was grateful for these words. The name of the Mormon elder was never mentioned again, and if she was not a happy and loyal wife during the remainder of her life nobody ever found it out.

A Record of Failure.

The six definite enterprises which constitute the whole book of Mr. Cleveland's policy, so far as his administration has been a distinctive policy, are these:

The reform of the civil service on the so-called non-partisan or Mugwump plan;

The suspension of silver coinage in order to avert a predicted financial panic;

The negotiation of an extradition treat with great Britain.

The settlement of the fishery troubles by the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain;

The reduction of the surplus by means of an extensive reduction of customs duties, retaining the internal revenue taxes;

The Pan-Electric suit to annul the Bell telephone patents.

In everyone of these six cases the result of the undertaking can be recorded in a single word:

The Administration's civil service reform policy.—Abandonment.

The administration's demand for the suspension of silver coinage.—Relinquishment.

The Administration's extradition treaty.—Collapse.

The Administration's fishery's negotiations.—Surrender.

The Administration's surplus reduction plan.—Repudiation.

The Administration's Pan-Electric suit.—Disgrace.

She Preferred the Same old Way

"John," she said, as she toyed with one of his coat buttons, "this is leap year, isn't it?"

"Yes, Mamie," she answered, as he looked fondly down on the golden head that was pillowed on his manly bosom.

"This is the year when the proposing is done by the young ladies?"

"Yes."

"I hope you don't expect me to propose to you?"

"Why, Mamie, dear, I never gave the matter a thought—I—er—to tell the truth, I've only known you for—that is to say——"

"I'm glad you didn't expect me to propose. I'm not that kind, I hope. No, John, dearest, I couldn't be so immodest. I am going to let you do the proposing yourself in the old-fashioned way. The old-fashioned way is good enough for me."

And the gentle maiden gave her lover a beaming smile and the youth rejoiced that he had found such a treasure of modesty.

Carnegie Has a New Plan.

The proposition of Andrew Carnegie to the striking employes of the Edgar Thompson steel works was read at a meeting of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor to-night and will be presented to the workmen at Braddock to-morrow. Mr. Carnegie proposes a sliding scale to regulate wages on the English plan. He suggests that the workmen and the firm each select an accountant to examine the sales and see what the selling price of the firm has been for the past month. If it is found that the price has increased wages are to be advanced correspondingly and vice versa. In accordance with the operation of the scale as agreed upon the accountants are to make sworn statements and the scale is to be adopted from year to year. The plan is a new one in this country and business men and labor leaders are anxious to see how it will work.

HELD UP BY STRATEGY.

"Irene," exclaimed the young man, a pang of jealousy shooting through every fibre of his heart as he noted a ring he had never seen before on one of the fingers of her left hand, "is that an engagement ring?"

"I will not deceive you, Mr. Kiljoran," replied the young lady, blushing deeply. "It is what might be considered a conditional engagement ring. The matter is not positively settled as yet, but mamma thinks Mr. Peduncle——"

"Then it may be that I am not too late," said Bardolph Kiljoran passionately, the violence of his emotion breaking down every barrier of reserve that the cold, calculating behests of expediency had erected between himself and his heart's idol. "Irene, I had not thought to say to you for months, perhaps years, the words that now come throbbing for utterance, and will no longer be stifled. I had intended to wait until time should prove the depth and sincerity of the feelings with which you have inspired me, and until I could speak with the confidence of one who is certain of his foothold, and has gained an assured position in life. But you know something of my prospects, Irene, and I have sometimes dared to think that I am not altogether displeasing to you. Can you not give me some hope that it is not aspired in vain—that your own heart echoes the throbbings of mine which almost choke my utterance? Give me the right, Irene, to call you my own and to feel sure that no man, henceforth and forever, can stand between me and all earthly happiness. Will you?"

"I will, Bardolph."

And the eloquent stillness that followed the softly spoken words of the fair young girl was punctuated by that old yet new sound, that rapturous, wild fervid, unpronounceable percussion whose ecstatic articulation marks the climax of two trusting lives.

"Irene," said the youth, after a pause, "you will let me remove this conditional engagement ring, now, will you not?"

"Certainly, Bardolph, though it is really of no importance. Take it off if you wish."

"And now tell me of that conditional engagement, my own."

"It was an engagement to meet Mr. Peduncle at 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon should the weather be fair enough for me to venture. I put it on myself so I would not forget it."

"To meet Mr. Peduncle? Where, let me ask?"

"At his office, of course. Don't you know Mr. Peduncle?"

"No. Who in the name of Christopher Columbus is he?"

"The dentist. One of my teeth—"

"Trapped!" said the young man in deep tragic tone.

Mrs. Bovee's Romance.

Mrs. Letitia Bovee, who died recently in Sugar Loaf Valley, Minn., at the age of ninety-nine years, had rather a romantic career. When young she was one of the most beautiful women in Pennsylvania. Her family name was Duncan, and her father was anxious that she should marry a young man by the name of James Buchanan, but she loved another, and not being able to marry him, decided to remain single. Young Buchanan afterward was President of the United States. Miss Duncan, with a married sister, settled in Minnesota thirty-five years ago. When she was eighty-four, and really in her second childhood, she was inveigled into marrying a worthless, dissipated fellow much younger than herself, who got control of her property and deserted her.

Tonsorial Logic.

In the barber's chair:

Young Gent—Mighty straight hair I've got?

Old Barber—Yes, sir.

Young Gent—What will make it curl?

Old Barber—Got any money?

Young Gent—No.

Old Barber—Got a sweetheart?

Young Gent—Yes.

Old Barber—She got any?

Young Gent—No.

Old Barber—Want to know what will make your hair curl?

Young Gent—Yes.

Old Barber—Get married.

Love is Blind.

A love-smitten couple visited the capitol building in Madison, Wis., the other day and finally climbed to the top of the dome. Far below the people, looking like midgets, were going here and there attending apparently to their own business. The two lovers were alone, apart from and above the practical, groveling world. Their young hearts bounded and their love-lit eyes swapped intensities. Then the two got all tangled up in each other's arms and four lips were compressed into the smallest possible space. Several minutes passed and this little space seemed struggling with itself to get yet smaller and no enlargement of forms occurred until they discovered a crowd of several hundred gazing at them from below and realized that figures outlined against the sky are always very distinct to human vision.

The Bananas of Colombia.

To the Editor of the Washington Star:

In your issue of the 27th ultimo I read with pleasure an extract from "Good Housekeeping" relating to the banana produce in Colombia, S. A., my native country. As the extract did not give any details of the natural development of that desirable fruit I take pleasure in sending the following particulars for the information of the readers of your paper. In Colombia will be found about sixteen kinds of platano (the name generally given to this product). The common platano grows from 1 foot to 16 inches long, and is an indigenous plant. The dominico never grows more than 10 inches. It is a very fine platano, and its name is derived from its native place, Dominica. The maritu, the smallest of the three varieties of the common platano, is the one well known here as the red banana. The apple guineo, when in full size is only 6 inches long, and the smallest one is the fig of Guinea. The English banana is the one ordinarily used in this country. It is so called because it originated in England's domain. The French guineo is small and red and is a native Martinica. All these guineos are of a green color first and become gradually yellow as they ripen. The common platano and the dominica are alike in all respects except in size and thickness, and both are of universal use among the Spanish-speaking people. When they are green or yellow the people of Columbia roast, boil, or fry them. They supply the place of bread and vegetables. They are used in soup and, mixed with milk and eggs, are made into fritters. When green the people cut them into four slices and lay them in the open sun. When dried a meal is made from them, which is ordinarily used to make gruels and flitters. When they are thoroughly ripe they are served as fruits usually. In that condition they are roasted with the skin, and when done a mush is made of them and eaten in milk. They are also preserved with sugar and served as desserts. When perfectly ripened and at the point of being spoiled, they are passed through hot water and placed in the open air for two or three weeks. There they become nisely preserved and ready for use on the dinner table. Words fail me to praise worthily a product that actually constitutes the staple food of many millions of people in South America. The best authors of these countries have written many beautiful poems on the merits and usefulness of the platano alone. Oh, how gladly I would change my bread here for the beloved platano of my country, the republic of Colombia.

M. M. DE NEZA.

Phil. Sheridan's Horses.

Gallant Phil Sheridan, during the war, rode four horses. Of these the one which Buchanan Read immortalized will live longest in the memory of mankind. This animal was a large, black gelding, with three white feet, which presented to him at Rienzi, Miss., by the officers of the Second Michigan Cavalry, of which he was then Colonel. It was originally named Rienzi, but after the famous twenty mile ride the animal was rechristened Winchester, and thenceforth bore that honored name. It was his favorite saddle horse, and partook more of Sheridan's spirit than any he ever bestrode.

He chose it to use in battle, for the horse knew as well as his master what was required of him, and he never flinched at danger or faltered in fatigue. Several times he was wounded, having received a bullet in each of his forshoulders and was badly torn under the haunches by the explosion of a shell. The horse was ridden in the famous raid around Richmond and was in the fight of Yellow Tavern, where Jeb Stuart fell. He was in the battle at Five Forks and carried Sheridan to Appomattox on the day of the surrender.

Boston Etiquette.

A small boy was standing with his mother by the window one morning when the rain prevented him from going out, when a playmate of his own age, who, with his little sister, was standing at his window on the opposite side of the street, nodded to him. Tom did not return the salute, but looked confused, and when Jack nodded again he began to blush.

"Why, Tom," his mother said, "don't you see Jack bowing to you? Why don't you bow to him?"

"But, mamma," small Tom answered, looking greatly distressed, "how can I? I don't know his sister."

Omaha boy—Pa, was Samson killed by his wife? Pa—It amounted to that. She betrayed him to those who wanted to kill him. "What did she do that for?" "I don't know. Maybe she gave him a letter and he forget mail it."

ALL SORTS.

The greatest fool of all is he who fools himself.

Drop your bad habits and they cannot lower you.

Every utterance creates some kind of an impression.

Good-will, like a good name, is got by many actions and lost by one.

Error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left to combat it.

It seems absurd to speak of a blind man's favorite color, and yet everybody has heard of blind man's buff.

The baseballists have swooped down on Florida and the alligators are licking their chops in anticipation of a diet of dead umpires.

A new name should be given to "Rough on Rats," since it is killing more love-sick maidens than rodents. Call it "Rough on Girls" for variety.

Two gentlemen, who had come into a restaurant one day, had scarcely seated themselves at the table, when a waiter rushed up, and asked, "What shall I bring you, gentlemen?"

"Oh, dear," said one of the gentlemen, impatiently, "give us a little respite."

"All right!" said the waiter, and disappeared.

They had been looking over the bill of fare about five minutes, and were waiting rather anxiously for the waiter to return and take their order, when he came up suddenly, as if in breathless haste.

"Sorry, gentlemen," said he, "but the respite is all out!"

He never thought of it.—It was between the acts and he had just come in from the outside. "I've been out to get some fresh air," he said. "Indeed," she queried, "why didn't you bring some in to use for breath?" He sat down crushed and chewed his cloves in stern silence.

Countryman (to waiter)—What's that thing, mister? Waiter—Finger-bowl, sir, for washing the fingers. Countryman—Too late, my friend, I'm all through.

"Look at her waist! I notice that the ladies generally are wearing high-necked dresses this year." "Yes," said the old fox hunter: "they seem to have been driven to cover at last."

Farmers in Kansas have started a movement looking to the organization of a Farmers' Trust, to include the farmers, stock raisers and feeders of the Northwestern States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley. A convention has been called to meet in Topeka, May 1st, to complete the organization. The object is to control the shipments, and thus regulate the supply of the commodities in the public markets of the country, and thus insure fair prices.

It takes three scruples for a dram, and yet there are men who will take three drams without a scruple.

"Don't tell me you won't!" said a Chamberwell father to his little daughter of six summers. "Well, but, papa," said the artless little one, "what shall I say when I mean I won't?"

"Oh, mum, the' was an ugly looking tramp kim into the front parlor this mornin' when oi was after dustin.'" "A tramp! And what did you do, Bridget?" "Oi dusted, mum."

"I know that you love me," she said, sentimentally, as he held her to his vest. "I know that you love me," she repeated, "because when I lay my hand against your breast your heart beats so loud I can hear it." "That," gasped the poor fellow, as the awful truth dawned upon him, "that is not my heart. That is my Waterbury watch."

Wife—I wish we could spend next summer at Newport, dear; I've never been there.

Husband (dubiously)—I'm afraid the hotels are very expensive.

Wife—We needn't go to a hotel, we could rent a cottage. I see by the papers that even the wealthiest people in New York are not above occupying a cottage for the season.

"Say, Sam, yo's swep' out Lawyer Stebbins' office fo' two yeah; now what's all dis talk about de ballot wheel and de jury box bein' managed in de interest ob de lower classes?" "Well, so fa' as I kin judge from dustin' de lawbooks and oberhearin' de arg'ments ob our cliyents, de question am not whedder dey panel a liquah-seller or a bartender, but whedder de man dat can't hear or speak de native English langwage can sit in de box *de jure*."

Sally Lunn Cakes.

Everyone knows about Sally Lunn cakes, but how they got the name is not so familiar. It had been the custom in France before the Revolution for the daughters of many noble families to learn the art of making preserves and pastry. Madame de Norbonne, a lady of quality, who was compelled to flee from Paris, opened a shop at Chelsea and served cakes of her own making for breakfast and tea to many of the large houses in London. She employed a Scotch maid-servant to take and deliver orders and the name of this woman was Sally Lunn. Ever since a particular kind of tea-cake has gone by the name of Sally Lunn.

Medical, Etc.

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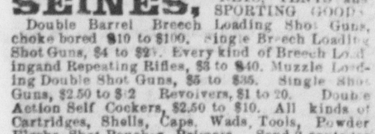

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GERMANY'S INUNDATION.

THE SITUATION QUITE AS BAD AS REPORTED.

Worse Likely to Come With Warm Weather — Many Whole Families Drowned—Great Destruction of Property—Crops Entirely Ruined.

[Copyright, 1888.]

LONDON, March 31.—The reports of the terrible suffering on the continent owing to the unprecedented floods have not been exaggerated. Accounts are being received daily from the inundated districts which indicate the frightful extent of the damage already done, and of what may be expected when the warmer weather of spring arrives with warm rains, which will melt the accumulation of ice and snow, and render the situation in these districts more terrible. Some of the dispatches from Hungary and Germany are extremely pathetic, telling as they do, of the loss of whole families, the separation of husbands from their wives, parents from their children, and the total destruction of what little property they could call their own. Never in previous years has the list of casualties been so great. In many places, even after the floods subside, large portions of land, formerly cultivated and inhabited, will be found irreclaimable and must be left to the greedy grasp of the waters.

Many are the stories of suffering an starvation that come from the submerged country, and numbers of subscriptions have been opened for the poor people, whose homes have been rudely snatched away from them. The number of the homeless swells daily, and now a large army of them has been driven from their hearthstones and from the scenes of their rustic labor, with as great disaster as the ravages of war could possibly make, and the fact that many of these homeless ones will never be able to return to what was once their home is a sad blow to these simple minded, domestic people, who will be obliged to seek out and found a new place they may again call their own. And this must be done with whatever had been accumulated swept away by the ruthless flood, and with the handiwork and care that had marked their former homes lost to them.

The military barracks at Posen have been thrown open for the use of people rendered homeless by the floods. Several quays at Cologne have been submerged, and inmates of houses near the banks of the Rhine are moving out. Nine persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat near Boitzenburg. The water is two feet higher at Elbing than during the great flood of 1876.

Still Further Damage.

BERLIN, March 31.—A heavy thunder and rain storm raged for several hours Thursday, and reports of further damage in consequence are coming in. The gas works of Posen have been destroyed and the city is in darkness. The Rhine continues to rise, and people residing along its lower banks are deserting their homes. The number of absolutely homeless people in the inundated districts is placed at 70,000. Advices from along the Vistula are to the effect that the distress exceeds the worst expectations, and that there can be no question of a harvest for the inhabitants of the surrounding districts this year.

Defaulters Living in Style.

TORONTO, March 31.—Two men, one apparently in middle life and the other quite young, who have been living in magnificent style at the Albion hotel, with a colored lackey in attendance, were suspected of being the defaulting cashier and president of the State National bank, of Raleigh, and on the strength of a telegram from the chief of police at Raleigh, charging them with forgery, were arrested in their rooms and taken to the central station. When they were questioned they declared they were from New Orleans and not the men wanted. On being examined $15,252 were found in the coat of Samuel C. White, the cashier, and $9,459 in that of Charles E. Cross, the president, secreted inside the lining, making in all a sum of $24,714, $600 of which were unsigned currency bills.

Convention of Knights.

BOSTON, March 31.—The state executive board of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor has issued a call to all district and local assemblies, not attached to a district, to elect delegates to the state convention of the organization, to be held in Boston, April 15. The most important questions to be discussed will be the division of the per capita tax between the newly organized districts and the state assembly, the attitude of Master Workman Powderly toward strikers and his propositions to place lecturers in the field that the working people may receive a more thorough education on labor questions. The probability is that Powderly will receive a most hearty indorsement by the Massachusetts Knights of Labor.

Manufacturing Firms Burned Out.

LOWELL, Mass., March 31.—The Coburn Shuttle company's four-story brick mills in Ayer City, with its large wooden wing, was burned, the loss being $200,000, of which $60,000 is on the building and the remainder on machinery, manufactured goods, and stock, and on the outfits of the Howorth & Watson Copper Tube company, the Abram Batchelder Bung company, the Criterion Hosiery company, and the Pickering Knitting company, which firms occupied the wooden buildings. The insurance is partial. 500 employes, mostly women, are thrown out out of work.

The Weather.

Light to fresh, westerly winds, becoming variable; warmer, fair weather.

BRIEF MENTION.

It is asserted that M. Khitrovo, the Russian minister to Roumania, organized the recent riots that took place at Bucharest and that he is responsible for the troubles.

John R. Decamp, vice-president of the defunct Metropolitan bank of Cincinnati, was arrested and committed to jail. There is no possibility of his securing bondsmen.

The impeachment trial of absconding State Treasurer Tate was begun in the Kentucky state senate.

Wesley Warren, a boy of 12 years, accidentally shot and killed Willie Jack, a playmate, at Butte, M. T.

August Krakow, shot and instantly killed his wife at Chicago, and then fatally shot himself.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion has decided to establish a war library and museum in Philadelphia. Liberal contributions have been made for the purpose.

M. Pascal, a Bonapartist journalist, who was an under secretary of state in 1873, has committed suicide.

The emperor of Austria and the queen of Spain performed the usual holy Thursday ceremony of washing the feet of the poor.

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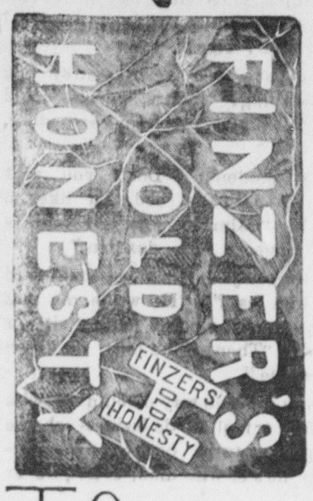

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Horse Blankets which are strong and have a reputation are always imitated in poor qualities which look like them, but having fewer warp threads are not as strong.

Some dealers buy these poor imitations for a few cents less and By saying they are "just as good," sell them at the same price as the strong blankets to parties who do not know the difference.

You cannot tell whether horse blankets are strong by the look or feel, as the warp threads do not show on the face. How then are you to know?

In order that you can tell a strong blanket from a weak one, the manufacturer of 5/A Horse Blankets sews the above 5/A Trade Mark inside of each blanket. This is a guarantee that it is the strongest blanket made for the money and will wear well.

Many poor imitations have been sold as 5/A blankets. Remember none are genuine unless the 5/A Trade Mark is sewed inside.

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Heat, furnished room and board for only $2.5 a week.

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To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 Cents a week as aid. This can be subtracted from the cost of tuition.

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Those who pass their Junior Examination next Spring and enter the Senior Class, can attend a whole year of 42 weeks at the net cost of only $86.-50 provided they graduate and receive the weekly aid of 50 cents a week and the 50 dollars additional.

This is an opportunity that should be improved by everyone who looks forward to teaching as a profession.

The faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments.

Four of the instructors are honored graduates of Colleges. The school possesses rare cabinets and valuable apparatus for illustrating the sciences.

The Model School is conducted after the manner of the best training schools.

At the last session of the legislature the Central State Normal School received two appropriations aggregating twenty-five thousand dollars. This money has been used in putting the building in excellent order.

Hydrants, water-closets and bath rooms may be found on the different floors. All rooms are completely furnished. The student should bring his own towels and napkins. Washing may be obtained in the building at a small cost.

Students may enter at any time. Lock Haven is accessible by rail from all directions.

For the beauty and healthfulness of its location the Central State Normal School is admired and praised.

We will be glad to correspond with any one who is interested.

Choice rooms reserved on application. STUDENTS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE. Address,

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A Weekly Political and Family Journa

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, - Editor and Proprietor
HIRAM TORREY, - - Corresponding Editor

REGULAR ADVERTISING RATES.—Twenty cents a line for first insertion.

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Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Centre County will meet at their respective voting places in the several election precincts in the county on Saturday April 7th, 1888 for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention.

The delegates chosen at that time will meet in convention at the Court House in Bellefonte on Tuesday, April 10th, 1888, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg April 25th, 1888, and to select three conferees to meet in conference with conferees from the several counties composing this Congressional District to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Chicago June 19th, 1888, and to transact such other business as may be for the best interests of the party. Under the rules of the party the number of delegates to which each precinct is entitled is as follows:

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Bellefonte, N. W.	6	Haines, East P.	1
" S. W.	4	" West P.	2
" W. W.	3	Halfmoon	3
Centre Hall	1	Harris	2
Howard Boro	2	Howard Twp.	3
Millheim	1	Haston	3
Milesburg	3	Liberty	4
Philipsburg—1st W.	2	Marion	1
" 2d. W.	4	Miles	2
" 3d. W.	2	Patton	3
Unionville	1	Penn	1
Benner Twp.	2	Potter North P.	1
Boggs East P.	2	" South P.	2
" West P.	3	Rush North P.	2
" North	2	" South P.	1
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe East P.	3
College	5	" West P.	2
Curtin	1	Spring	7
Ferguson, East P.	2	Taylor	2
" West P.	2	Union	3
Gregg, North P.	1	Walker	3
" South P.	2	Worth	2

The primary elections for delegates will be held under the supervision of the district committeemen, who will see that the proper election officers are designated and in attendance.

In the Boroughs of Bellefonte, Centre Hall, Millheim, Howard, Milesburg, Philipsburg and Unionville, and the townships of Howard, Potter, Snow Shoe and Union, the polls will open at 7 p. m., and close at 9 p. m., and in the remaining districts will open at 2 p. m., and close at 5 p. m.

The committeemen are urged to see that Republicans generally, participate in these primaries and that the largest possible freedom consistent with party rules and principles be extended to participants,

JOHN G. LOVE,
Chairman of County Com.

L. L. BROWN, W. E GRAY, H. H. HARSHBERGER, } Secretaries

Republican County Committee.

The following named gentleman constitute the Republican Executive Committee of Centre county for the year 1888:

JOHN G. LOVE, *Chairman*, Bellefonte.
L. L. BROWN, W. E. GRAY, H. H. HARSHBERGER, } *Secretaries*, "

District.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Bellefonte, N W.,	W. L. Malin	Bellefonte
do S W.,	Thos Donachy	do
do W W.,	Wm Hillibish	do
Milesburg boro	A T Boggs	Milesburg
Millheim	Samuel Musser	Millheim
Centre Hall	Andrew Reesman	Centre Hall
Howard bor.	O W Fletcher	Howard
Philipsburg, 1st W.	C T Fryberger	Philipsburg
do 2d W.	H S Stuart	do
do 3d W.	Harry Simler	do
Unionville boro	Joseph Barton	Fleming
Benner twp.	Henry Woomer	Bellefonte
Boggs, W P	C P Stonsrode	Milesburg
do E P	J M Parker	Roland
do N P	Jacob Yarnall	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm. Stewart	Moshannon
College	John W Stuart	State College
Curtin	Wm Robb	Howard
Ferguson, O P	Jno G Bailey	Pine Grove Mills
do N P	H C Campbell	Fairbrook
Gregg, N P	Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
do S P	John DeLong	Spring Mills
Haines, W P	Sam'l Diehl	Aaronsburg
do E P	Chas Bressler	Woodward
Halfmoon	P W Burkett	Stormstown
Harris	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard	T B Sanders	Howard
Huston	Ira Davis	Julian Furnace
Liberty	A E Graham	Blanchard
Marion	William Irvin	Walker
Miles	Chas Grim	Rebersburg
Patton	Wm E Furst	Buffalo Run
Penn	O W VanValin	Coburn
Potter, N P	Andrew Gregg	Centre Hall
do S P	Wm J Thompson	Potters Mills
Rush, N P	James Dubbs	Philipsburg
" S P	James Herbert	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe, E P	W O Davis	Snow Shoe
" " W P	John A Yerger	Moshannon
Spring	M T Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Taylor	John Weaver	Hannah
Union	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker	Henry Robb	Hublersburg
Worth	S W Harshberger	Port Matilda

EX-GOV. JNO. T. HOFFMAN, who died in Germany on Saturday, March 24, was at one time a conspicuous actor on the political stage, but of late years he had entirely disappeared from the public gaze. Seventeen years ago he was in the direct line of succession to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and if the great power of Tammany Hall in those days had not been broken by the exposure of the old Tweed ring, he might have still have been one of the foremost men in that party. But with the collapse of that ring, Hoffman fell with a great fall. It was not that he had been implicated directly in any of the venality of the Tammany leaders, but that he had consented to profit by its favor in closing his eyes to what a man of his ability in his place ought to have seen. He was never able to rid himself entirely of the reproach of being the beneficiary of that vilest and most unscrupulous gang of thieves ever known in American politics. As soon as he left the Gubernatorial chair at Albany he became politically dead. Yet he had twice been elected to that position and enjoyed as much of the favor of the Democratic party as Governor Hill now does. There is no reason to believe that Governor Hoffman ever participated in the profligacy of the Tammany ring other than as the educated tool of grosser men who bribed him with temptations to his ambition rather than to his cupidity.

JAY GOULD and James Gordon Bennett are fighting with their pens, pencils and tongues. Perhaps swords or pistols for two will follow. Of the two men, we prefer Jay Gould as a gentleman and a citizen, despite his monopolistic tendencies.

TRULY CONTEMPTIBLE.

The contempt which all true men feel for the railroad men in the East who go to take the places of striking employes can scarcely be expressed in words. While we will not judge of the justice or propriety of the strike which began on the "Q." road, we know that the men are contesting for what they believe to be their rights. The spirit of chivalry demands that their fellow-laborers sympathise with and help them; and it exhibits a low and sordid spirit when advantage is taken of them in this manner. How little of the really chivalrous spirit exists now! The cultivation of such a spirit might be efficacious in breaking down many of the evils which now exist.

The man who will take he place of another who is fighting for his rights has in him the instincts of a murderer and a villain. He is to be guarded against. The community should ostracise him. It displays a lack of a high sense of honor and a presence of the baser qualities which place him on a level with the brutes.

NEWS from Berlin indicates that in the diseases which afflict the Prussian royal family there is a tendency to complementary operations, for while one disease assails the organs of speech in the father, another strikes at the organ of hearing in the son, as if this organ might be less necessary when the Emperor's voice is gone. William's disease is called in the dispatches *otitis media puaulenta*. Although this disease has a formidable look in Latin it is a familiar one, and the grandmothers of humanity know a great deal about it. Inflammation of the middle ear with purulent discharge is in fact that "gathering in the head," or in the ear, that has been doctored with poultices of roasted onions in every palace and in every hovel since the first discovery of the uses of the onion as a universal remedy. William appears to have this malady in its chronic form. It is consequently his weak place, and every little evil makes itself felt there. As an accidental result of cold such a disease is not serious. But where it exists in permanency it is generally a sign of some bad condition of the system, and is more grave in consideration of what it implies than in virtue of what it inflicts.

ALL SORTS.

If there is any person who wants copy-right it is the editor. So much copy wrong is what is wearing out his life.

The editor who saw a lady making for the only seat in the street-car found himself "crowded out" to make room for "more interesting matter."

"I don't wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a very polite gentleman, "but would merely remark in the language of the poet, "that to him truth is stranger than fiction'"

Judge: "Have you anything to say before the court passes sentence upon you?" Prisoner: "Well, all I've got to say is, I hope your honor'll consider the extreme youth of my lawyer, an' let me off easy."

Smith: "Who is that philanthropist so carefully sprinkling ashes on the slides on the public sidewalks?" Brown: "He is not a philanthropist. He is the President of an accident insurance association."

That is the toast which the modest Irishman drank to the Englishman: "Here's to you as good as you are, and here's to me as bad as I am; but as good as you are, and as bad I am, I'm as good as you are as bad as I am."

A steward wrote to a bookseller in London for some books to fit up his master's library, in the following terms: "In the first place, I want six feet of theology, the same quantity of metaphysics, and near a yard of old civil law in folio."

Mrs. Finnigan: "He's no better, doctor. You towld me to give him as much of the powder as would lay on sixpince. I hadn't a sixpince, but I gave him as much as would go on five pinnies an' two halfpinnies, and it's done him no goot at all, at all."

Magistrate: "Ever been arrested before?" Prisoner: "No, sah." "Didn't I send you to the Island last winter for ten days?" "I declar', to goodness, now I look at yo', Judge, I b'lieve yo' did. But I's a poo' han' to 'member faces."

A young lady of Atchison had a very curious experience recently. A young man of whom she was very fond died several weeks ago, and the other night, while sound asleep, she arose from her bed, dressed and went out to the cemetery. When she awoke she was lying on the young man's grave, and she was so frightened that she jumped the fence and ran to a farm-house in the vicinity. The farmer hitched up a team and took the young woman to her home.

"Miss Allibode," said Mr. Bean, as they sat by the dim light of a turned-down kerosene lamp, "your voice is a constant reminder to me of a beautiful song." "Ah! Mr. Bean, how sweet of you to say that. Is it any particular song?" "Yes; the "Star-Spangled Banner," because you always begin with 'Oh, say!'"

Little things are the things that tell—especially the little brothers and sisters.

"Say, John, is your sweetheart a factory girl?" "Yes, William, satisfactory."

Tramp: "I haven't had a bite for two days." Granger: "Is it possible! Here, Tige! Tige!"

"Pat, have you seen a stray pig this morning?" "Shure, an' how could I tell a sthray pig from any other, sur?"

Irate Student: "Don't you ever sweep under the bed, I'd like to know?" "Calm Goody:" "I always do; I prefer it to a dustpan."

"How was your son when you heard from him last?" "He wrote me that he was so ill he could neither sit nor stand." "Then, if he tells the truth he must lie."

Dar is one sho way o' tellin' er wise man fum er fool. Ef de biziness scheme o' er pusson turns out to be money-makin' he's er wise man, ef not, he' er fool.

Miss Todidum (complaisantly): "Ah, Mrs. Goldbags, no one could mistake who the mother of these handsome children is. You ought to be proud of them, for they inherit all their mother's beauty and grace." Mrs. Goldbags: "So I'm told; but you know I never met my husband's first wife."

On Dec. 6, 1664, a boat crossing the Menai Strait, was sunk with eighty-one passengers on Board. Only one escaped and his name was Hugh Williams. On Dec. 5, 1786, another boat was sunk under similar circumstances. It had sixty passengers on board and all were lost except one—his name was Hugh Williams. On Aug. 5, 1820, the Bristol *Mercury* records another such accident. There were at that time twenty-five passengers on board; only one escaped, and, wonderful to tell, his name was Hugh Williams.

A Horrible Possibility.

Dear Friend—That gentleman who boards at your house seems to be very attentive to you, my dear.

Sweet Girl—He is and I—I love him; but O, what a risk I am running.

"Risk."

"Yes, it nearly breaks my heart when the thought comes to me that he may not love me for myself alone but—boo, hoo!"

"Calm yourself, my dear. Why should he marry you if he does not love you!"

"He—he owes mother three months' board."

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

FLITTINGS AND WEDDINGS.

Also Receptions and Other Happenings at Snow Shoe.

Mr. David Holter, Howard's enterprising grocer, and also his friend, Mr. Haynes, are visiting their relatives at Snow Shoe.

A pleasant reception was held at the M. E. parsonage on Monday, March 25, by the members of the M. E. church. After installing the new minister and wife, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Bedford, in their new quarters, they all partook of a sumptuous dinner provided from the baskets of the many ladies present. When the retiring minister and wife, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Graham, bade all good-bye and entered their buggy, and started on a drive of more than one hundred miles to their appointment at Blaine, Perry County, Pa.

Our postmaster, O. M. Sheets, and his family, have moved into the house formerly occupied by W. A. Lathrup.

Miss Emma Leathers, of Mt. Eagle, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. B. Budinger, of Snow Shoe.

The wedding of Mr. G. A. Ritter to Miss Mary Howard, of Moshannon, passed off pleasantly on Thursday, March 29. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter were the recepients of many presents both useful and ornamental. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Bedford.

That industrious insurance agent, W. B. Rankin, of Bellefonte, visited Snow Shoe last Wednesday, seeking whom he might insure.

Mr. George Shirer started on Saturday afternoon for his new home at Steelton, Pa. He will be missed by many. He was a zealous member of the M. E. church and his presence will be missed in the prayer meeting, the class room and the Sunday school. We, indeed, feel that a good man has gone out from among us. Our earnest wishes are that he may live long and prosper in his new field of labor.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening, March the 27th, at the residence of Aust Eckley, Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa. The contracting parties were Geo. Witherite, of Snow Shoe, and Miss Maria Leathers, of Mount Eagle. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Bedford.

The large saw mill of Byers & Hopkins, one mill east of Snow Shoe, began operations on Monday, April 1.

The coke trade is very dull. One-half of the ovens owned by the Lehigh Coal Company are standing idle, and many of the Hungarians are leaving for the old country. Between fifteen and twenty left Snow Shoe for Hungary in the last thirty days.

J. S. Ewing, the druggist, was confined to his room at the Mountain House, for several days, with a very bad cold. He has recovered and is attending to business again.

Al. Thompson has resigned his position at Boak's store and intends to engage in the bakery business with his nephew, a son of Rev. Edwards. The firm will be known as Thompson & Edwards, and the business will be carried on in the basement of Claude Cooke's building, formerly occupied as a butcher shop by Leathers & Curry.

Snow Shoe's fat man, Harvey Witherite, has accepted a position as sawyer at Beecher & Sober's mill, six miles west of Snow Shoe.

—The Bellefonte fountain is just now a deception and a fraud. It stands there in all its beauty, inviting the thirsty man or beast to take a drink, but when approached for that purpose it is as dry as the desert of Sahara. On Tuesday an individual went to it eager to quaff the deliciously cool water which was supposed to flow from its spout. His disappointment was expressed in forcible words. We believe the arrangement was that the ladies would put the fountain there and the borough should keep it in order. We hope it will be put in operation at once so that the object for which it was erected may be fulfilled in every respect.

Pure Brandy.

We call our readers attention to the following testimonial from undoubted authority on this excellence and purity of Speer's P. J. Brandy.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Speer: I congratulate you on a recent unsought testimonial as to the purity of your brandy. Lady Duffus Hardy, of London, England, an old acquaintance of mine, on testing from the bottle of brandy, we brought from Passaic the other day, immediately asked me to get a like one for her, which I did this morning. The English aristocrats, you know, male and female, are pretty good judges of brandy.

Wishing you every success in your really good work,

I remain your truly,
PRENTICE MULFORD,
Editor, N. Y. Graphic.

—The Milesburg schools close on Monday of next week and on Tuesday evening there will be a literary and musical entertainment in Boggs' Hall. It will consist of dialogues and other exercises which usually attend such affairs and will doubtless be very enjoyable. One dialogue is quite a long one; the others are short and entertaining. The exercises will commence promptly at 7.30 o'clock and no time will be wasted.

The Key of Success

is a good memory, without which the student, business man or scientist loses what he gains. Prof. Loisette's wonderful discovery enables his pupils to learn any book, poem, lecture or treatise in one reading or hearing. Endorsed by Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, Hon. Willam Waldorf Astor, late U. S. Minister to Italy, Mark Twain, the great humorist, Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, the famous jurist, and hundreds of others who have all been his pupils, besides classes the largest on record, as 1087 at Baltimore and 1005 at Detroit, &c., &c. The system is also taught by correspondence. Address Professor Loisette, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, for prospectus 20-11-4t.

—The Reading Railroad Company has filed a mortgage for $100,000,000 in the office of the Register and Recorder of Lycoming county. It contains 590,000 words and will take one man three months to record.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist, Bellefonte. 20-2-6m.

Spring and Summer Season of 1888. Full line of Cassimere, Scotch and Worsted Suitings, CHEAPER THAN READY MADE. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

"Johnny, what business do you expect to engage in when you'r a man?" "Oh, I'll be a colonel, like pop, and write articles about the late war," "But you won't be able to, you never saw the late war." "Neither did pop."

—The "German Detective" company in Bellefonte on Monday evening was one of the best that has been here for a long time. The performance delighted the audience.

—Harry Sharp, a four-year-old son of James Sharp, boss of the Cambria Iron Comany's at Birmingham, was drowned in the Juniata river at 5 o'clock on Monday evening.

—H. C. Baney will open his grocery store next Saturday. It will be a beautiful store, the stock will be excellent and rare bargains can secured.

—The Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. held a profitable meeting on Tuesday evening.

—On Sunday last the new officers of the Lutheran church were installed.

PHASES OF THE STRIKE.

THE COMPLICATIONS ARE INCREASING EVERY DAY.

Michigan Central Completely Tied Up and Not Receiving Freight—New Recruits Refuse to Go to Work. Claim They Were Misled.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The regular union switchmen of the Michigan Central yards did not report for duty. The engineers were at their posts, however, and took out their machines. When they saw that the regular switchmen were not at work they ran their engines back into the round house and left them there. This move comprised the whole switching force of the yards. The officials of the road immediately put to work a force of men gathered from points along the road outside the city, numbering about sixty. These men, it was claimed, are all experienced engineers, firemen and switchmen, and would do whatever they were asked to do in the way of handling freight. The officers of the company say that they expect to transact their business without any difficulty.

The Burlington officials decided not to send out any trains to connecting lines in consequence of a notification from the chief of police that none of his men could be spared on account of the municipal election.

The new force of men which the Michigan Central officials have counted upon to replace the striking yard crews, are from Jackson, Mich. They will not go to work. They claim they were not told the real situation when they were brought here, and that they cannot take the places of the strikers, being brotherhood men themselves. As soon as they saw the condition of things in the Michigan Central yards they refused to man an engine, and up to a late hour not a car had been moved in the yards. A number of the new men left the yards for the general headquarters of the Brotherhood, at the Grand Pacific, to have a consultation with Chairman Hoge regarding the situation. The Michigan Central officials made application to the police authorities for protection, and this morning 100 special police were sworn in and given in charge of the chief of the railroad police.

The Michigan Central has issued a notice to all connecting roads and to its principal shippers that until further notice it cannot receive cars or freight. The striking employes of the company held a consultation with Chairman Hoge, of the Burlington grievance committee, at the Grand Pacific hotel.

The Michigan Central employes have decided to return to work and handle Burlington cars and freight.

OPPOSITION FROM THE K. OF L.

T. B. McGuire Says His Order Has Been Reaping Revenge.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 4.—Thomas B. McGuire, of the general executive board, Knights of Labor, has been in town for the past week. Meeting him, a United Press reporter asked:

"What do you think of the railroad troubles in the west?"

"The C., B. and Q. engineers are virtually beaten," Mr. McGuire replied, "and there is no use in their prolonging the conflict. It is the Knights of Labor who have beaten them. Our people have been getting even with the brotherhood for its course in the southwest and Reading strikes. We would have beaten the road in the southwest had it not been for the brotherhood. For a number of days not a wheel turned on the road. The brotherhood treated us in the same way during the Reading strike. Powderly's letter to Arthur at the opening of the C., B. and Q. strike was a scorcher, by the way."

"It did not seem to have the effect of keeping the Knights from helping the company, despite Mr. Powderly's appeal to remain neutral," said the reporter.

"No, it was a request, not an order. Had it been an order none of our men would have taken an engine. The brotherhood can now see the result of holding aloof from the Knights of Labor. Their motto has been, 'No entangling alliances.' I guess that they see now that an 'entangling alliance' would have been a good thing for them in this struggle."

"Do you not think that their defeat in this strike will be a fatal blow to the brotherhood?"

"No, I will not say that. Labor organizations cannot be killed. They have come to stay. This may be a good thing for the brotherhood. It may teach them a useful lesson. I think that the end will be that the brotherhood will either come into the Knights of Labor or will enter into some kind of a contract with them."

CONGRESS IS TO INVESTIGATE.

A Committee Appointed to Go to the Scene with Power.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The house committee on commerce has agreed to Mr. Anderson's substitute to Mr. White's resolution providing for an investigation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad strike, by a special committee of four, to be appointed by the speaker.

The resolution declares that the locomotive engineers now employed are incompetent and that the claim of resumption of public duties by the Burlington is a fraudulent pretense and a gross imposition upon the public, placing in imminent peril both life and property. The committee is directed to go to the scene of the strike, call for witnesses and papers and investigate and ascertain what is necessary in the way of legislation to protect interstate commerce.

Conductors Condemn the Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Advance sheets of the report of the grand secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors are being sent by order of the executive committee to the general officers of the principal railroads of the country. The report is entirely given up to a scathing indictment of the 'engineer's brotherhood, the members of which are denounced as unprincipled, underhanded and deceitful. Numerous specifications in support of the charges are given, and the report declares that the conductors want no alliance with other railroad men's organizations.

Spreckels Will Build in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—It was stated by reliable authority that Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, has decided to build a refinery in Philadelphia, and that the purchase of a site for it on the Delaware river front will be consummated at once. Mr. Spreckels spent a part of the day in consultation with John G. Johnson relative to the purchase of the site for the refinery. He also conferred during the day with Mr. George Philler, president of the First National bank; Wharton Barker, Isaac Hough and others. It is understood that $5,000,000 capital will be put into the enterprise, all to be supplied by Mr. Spreckels himself, and that contracts for the erection, machinery, etc., will be placed in a few days.

BERGH'S WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

Property Bequeathed to the S. P. C. A. Previously Given to Another.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The late Henry Bergh's gift of the property in Warren street to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is disputed by the heirs of Mrs. Bergh, who claim that she bequeathed the same property to a relative in Utica. Public records show that Edward M. Brown became trustee of the property in 1847 by virtue of a deed from Henry Bergh and his wife, which provided that the trustee, upon the death of either Mr. Bergh or his wife, should convey the property to the survivor. Mrs. Bergh died in Utica on Jan. 8, 1887, and William F. Cochran, who became the trustee in 1874, transferred the property to Mr. Bergh. This transfer was recorded July 11, 1887. According to the heirs of Mrs. Bergh, however, a document was executed in 1885 by which the terms of the trust were vacated, and they believe that Mr. Cochran made a mistake in transferring the property to Mr. Bergh. Mrs. Bergh separated from her husband years ago, and her heirs claim that one of the terms of settlement was Mr. Bergh's relinquishment of all right to any of his wife's property. The will of Mr. Bergh was offered for probate yesterday, when these facts became known. The probate of Mrs. Bergh's will is set for April 12 at Utica.

CINCINNATI'S CITY ELECTION.

Republicans Win the Victory—The Labor Vote Light.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The municipal election passed off quietly. The entire Republican ticket was elected by a plurality ranging from 3,000 to 6,000. William H. Tafft, Republican candidate for judge of the superior court, leads with a majority of 6,943.

Returns from the interior of the state come in slowly, and it is impossible to estimate the general result.

A Republican mayor was elected in Dayton by 100 majority.

Conrad, Democrat, was elected mayor of Zanesville by 625 majority.

Only about half of the registered vote was cast. The Labor party, which was so strong last year, cast not more than 8 per cent. of the vote. German Republicans, who were offended by recent liquor legislation, remained away from the polls. Republican leaders claim that the result places Hamilton county and the state in a safe position for the contest next fall.

Must Make Their Offer Good.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—Further complications for the government seem to be maturing. There is good reason to believe that the United States is bringing pressure to bear to induce or compel the government of the Dominion to place on the free list certain articles made free by the United States, and thus carry out what the United States authorities understand to be the meaning of the "standing offer" of reciprocity on the part of Canada, of which so much has been said in the current debate. Reports differ as to the character of the pressure put on by the United States, one being that it is exercised through the British government. The other report is that the Americans simply threaten retaliation in the form of higher duties.

In Hot Pursuit of a Murderer.

LITCHFIELD, Ills., April 4.—Reports received here are that Davis, the man who killed ex-Constable Waldrop, had been pursued twenty-four miles south, and that the posse was only one hour behind him. A dispatch from the warden at Joliet disputes the theory that Price, who threatened the officers, is the man who shot Waldrop. It is rumored that he was met by the posse and shot and killed one of them, and then made his escape. People are determined to bring him in, dead or alive.

Injury to a War Ship.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A New Orleans dispatch says: The Morgan line steamer Hutchinson from Havana and Key West reports that the United States man of war Richmond, flagship of Rear Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic station, while seeking an anchorage at Key West, March 29, collided with the Swedish bark Lima. The flagship suffered considerable damage to her bow and quarter deck railing. The bark is slightly injured.

Bad for the Fishermen.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 4.—It is reported that the supply of French bait for the season's bank fishery has been spoiled.

The Weather.

Fair weather; light to fresh, variable winds; colder, followed by rising temperature.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Money 4 per cent. Exchange steady at 4.86@4.88. Goverments steady; currency 6s, 120½ bid; 4s coup., 123½ bid; 4½s do., 106 bid.

The stock market opened active and ¼ to ⅝ per cent. higher, but this advance was soon lost under a drive by the bears on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

The decline at noon ranged from ½ to 1⅝ per cent., but a part of this was recovered before the close.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	72⅝	Del. & Hud.	104¼
Adams Express	135	Del. L. & W.	125¾
U. S. Express	71	Denver	16¼
C., C. C. & I.	45	Erie	28¾
N. Y. Central	103¾	Kansas & Texas	12¾
N. J. Central	77¼	Lake Shore	87
Illinois Central	115⅝	Northwest	104¼
Northern Pacific	20⅝	Do. pref	138
Do. pref	43⅝	Pacific Mail	29¼
Central Pacific	28½	Reading	53⅝
Missouri Pacific	72½	St. Paul	68¼
Texas Pacific	21½	Wabash	12¾
Alton & T. H.	35	Bur & Quincy	116¼
Canada Southern	—	Ore. R'y & Nav.	87
Canada Pacific	61¼	Ore. Trans	18¼
Chicago & Alton	132	West Shore	—

General Markets.

NEW YORK, April 3.—FLOUR—Steady; fine, $2.05@2.60; superfine, $2.35@3; winter wheat, extra, $2.75@3.35; Minnesota, extra, 3.85@4.90.

WHEAT—Quiet; receipts, none; shipments, 147,505 bushels; No. 1 red state, 92½@93c.; No. 2 do., 90¾c.; No. 2 red winter, May, 83c.; do., June, 83¼c.

CORN—Strong; receipts, 19,800 bushels; shipments, 2,064 bushels; No. 2 mixed, cash, 66¾c.; do., April, 63¼c.; do., May, 61⅝c.

OATS—Firm; receipts, 68,000 bushels; shipments, 10 bushels; No. 1 white state, 43c.; No. 2 do., 40@41c.; No. 2 mixed, April, 38¼c.

RYE—Dull; state, 75c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; $14.25@14.50 for one year old mess.

LARD—Steady; April, $7.88; May, $7.86.

MOLASSES—Dull, at 20c. for 50 test.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40c.

ROSIN—Quiet; strained to good, $1.22½@1.25.

BUTTER—Steady; western creamery, 22@30c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at previous prices; 20c. for fresh stock.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; refined in cases, 7¾c.

RICE—Nominal.

SUGAR—Steady; refined, cut loaf and crushed, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Steady; prime city, 4¾c.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

A Young Girl Murdered.

The following which appeared in the Philadelphia *Times* of Sunday as a dispatch from Renovo is so horrible as to be almost beyond belief. It was strange, too, that occurring in Clearfield county, it should come to us in such a roundabout way. We publish it as it appeared in the *Times*:

"Information has reached this point of a brutal murder committed four or five miles south of Curwensville, in Clearfield county, but the full particulars, owing to the distance of the point from any telegraph office, are hard to obtain. Miss Lizzie Eastman, a young lady teaching school in one of the farming districts of Clearfield county, was found dead in the school house last Tuesday evening. Her tongue had been cut from its roots and was found beside her dead body. The school had been dismissed as usual at 4 o'clock and the pupils left their teacher alone in the school house. In the right hand of the dead woman was found a lead pencil and on the floor near the dead body was written in her handwriting the revolting particulars of her death.

"Two tramps had entered the schoolhouse after the pupils had been dismissed. They overpowered and outraged her, afterward severing her tongue with a knife and then fled, leaving her for dead. She recovered sufficiently to write on the school-house floor and had succeeded in giving the above particulars, with a description of her assailants, when she grew too weak to write and died before she was found. The affair has created a great sensation here, where the young lady was well and favorably known. Miss Eastman was a remarkably beautiful girl, but of a most fearless disposition. She had often been warned against tarrying too long after school, as tramps were not infrequent in the neighborhood. She always laughed at such remarks and asserted that she was not afraid of being molested.

As soon as the body was found, a posse was organized to go in pursuit of the villains who had murdered her, but so many hours had elapsed since the deed was committed that the men made good their escape. The description left by the young girl is sufficiently complete, so that the men can probably be identified if found, unless they have taken extraordinary precautions to disguise themselves. Such is the state of excitement here that if they were found they would be hung without parley. A young man who was engaged to the unfortunate girl is almost crazy, and swears that he will not rest until he has found the fiends and slain them both. The parents of the girl are bowed down with grief, and there is general mourning among her many friends. Her pretty ways and pleasant manner had endeared her to everyone."

Flittings Still in Progress.

These movings have heretofore escaped our notice, but as it will never do for the Bellefonte public not to know where their neighbors have gone to we give them as follows:

Arthur Brown has moved into the house formerly occupied by George Marshall and Ed. Brown has moved into the pretty and prominent brick residence formerly occupied by Arthur.

Mr. George Marshall now occupies the house on Bishop street where Mr. Robb formerly lived while Mr. Robb has gone into a house owned by T. R. Reynolds on Logan street.

George Smith has moved into the house formerly occupied by Simon Haupt. John Ford now lives into the residence on High street, formerly the Methodist church. Mr. Cal. Mallory flitted into the Lutheran parsonage and Rev. Steck, its former occupant, moved on Monday to Williamsport. Mr. Bryan, who formerly lived on Bishop street, has gone to the vicinity of East Howard street.

—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will give a supper on Thursday evening of this week in Mrs. Peifer's parlors, just next door to Dr. Rhone's residence on Allegheny St. It is a convenient location. The supper will be a savory and elegant affair, consisting of chicken and all that is usually served at a regular supper, for which only 35 cents will be charged. Ice cream and cake will be fifteen cents extra. These suppers are the most popular sort of entertainments and we are sure that the ladies will do well.

—There was another embryo fire in Bellefonte on Monday evening, but it was nipped in the bud before doing serious damage. A lamp bursted upstairs in McKee's hardware store. Wisely, the force of employes closed the store and prevented any outside excitement and then they extinguished the fire, which might have been extensive if the flames had been permitted to make great progress.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon, a notice of the meeting of which, on Tuesday, the 10th, will be found in another place, is one of the largest presbyteries in the Presbyterian church. It includes in its territorial limits the counties of Bedford, Blair, Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin. It numbers 55 ministers, 73 churches, 9,700 communicaints and reports about 9,000 scholars in the Sabbath-schools.

—Hiram Berth, a half-witted individual living in Sweet Valley, near Huntingdon Mills, was squeezed to death by a tame bear a few days ago. The bear was in the possession of two Italians who became angry at Berth and caused the bear to attack and squeeze the halfwitted fellow. The bear was killed by a constable, but the Italians escaped.

The Second Meeting.

The Ananias club held its second meeting on Sunday morning at the home of the lumber merchant. He is the President. This was not strictly designed to be a regular meeting, but all the members had assembled there to watch the new and difficult operation performed on the chickens, which resulted successfully. After it was finished there remained fifteen minutes before church time and at the unanimous request of the club the member appointed to give some of the reminiscences of his checkened career, proceeded to do so.

"This day being the first of the beautiful and tearful month of April," he began, "reminds me that two years ago to-day I was in Sacramento, California, buying some china for my Bellefonte store. It was a lovely day and the streets were thronged with people. Among them was a beautiful lady and a lovely, golden-haired little girl. They were the admiration of all. Quite a throng of people were gathered about an Italian who held in his hand a large collection of beautiful balloons which he was selling, one by one, to the children. "Oh," exclaimed Felicia Sellwell, for that was the name of the little girl; "how I would like to have all those balloons!" "You shall," answered the fond mother. She paid for the entire collection and placed the string to which they were attached in the hands of the child. There came a puff of wind and, to the horror and consternation of the assembled people, the balloons were carried upward dragging the child along with them. On and on they went away into the blue sky until they were closed from view beyond the upper strata of the clouds, I stood rooted to the spot with sorrow for the poor mother and the fate of the child. Never was the child heard of again until this morning, and now the sequel of the story I will relate. That child and the balloons have been wafted around in the upper air during all these two years and they became petrified and encrusted in beautiful crytals. This calm, still Easter morning they descended into the yard at the rear of my house. I took the beautiful image of the child and the balloons into my store. It is the most wonderful object in the world and should be worth $100,000. Call around to-morrow, gentlemen, and see it."

The first church bells were ringing so the club hurried off to their respective places of worship.

National Guard Notes.

Adjt-Gen. Hastings has issued an order detailing a board of officers for the purpose of considering the subject of a dress uniform for the National Guard, particularly in reference to the style and cost thereof. The following officers comprise the board: Colonel Frank J. McGee, Colonel Willis S. Hulings, Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, Lieut-Col. Alexander Krumbhaar, Major Ralph F. Cullinan, recorder.

Col. Andrew D. Hepburn, inspector general, having tendered his resignation has been honorably discharged, which took effect on March 19. Lieutenant Colonel William J. Elliott, division inspector, has been detailed as acting inspector-general, vice Hepburn, resigned.

An order has been issued to the effect that the regular semi-annual inspections of the several brigades constituting the National Guard of Pennsylvania shall take place during the months of April and May, at such times and places as brigade commanders may designate. Hereafter the ratings by which a company's standard is determined will include proficiency in skirmish drill and guard duty, in addition to the other subjects heretofore taken into consideration.

Company B, of this place is having two drill nights every week and will be prepared for the inspection.

—The notices of Easter services which appeared in this paper on Monday were too extended to allow reference to all of them. We must add, however, that the Roman Catholic church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The music was of a high order of merit. Rev. P. McArdle's sermon was excellent. His discourse delivered on Good Friday is also spoken of as a very superior effort.

The Handsomest Lady in Bellefonte

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merits, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and $1.

Notice of Meeting.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte on Tuesday of next week, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ROBERT HAMILL, Stated Clerk.

A Thousand Dollars Each

Was the price demanded by a skillful dentist to part with a magnificent set of teeth. Many people part with their teeth for nothing, because they neglect to care for them. Minot's Dentifrice—price 25 cents—insures beautiful teeth and healthy gums.

The Second Mock Trial.

The number of young men who went from Bellefonte to Milesburg on Tuesday evening must have been about thirty. The mock trial, which was the object of the trip, was given in Boggs Hall, quite a comfortable and cheerful place of entertainment. An appreciative audience was present which demonstrated its pleasure by frequent applause.

The trial has already been reviewed in this paper, it being the second desperate attempt of District Attorney Speer to find J. Linn Murphy guilty of the theft of a horse. Hon. William E. Gray was again so good as to preside and he was ably supported by Associates Henry Haupt and L. T. Eddy.

The jury was chosen from the citizens of Milesburg and constituted an unusually able and intelligent dozen of the best residents of that place. They listened with much interest to the trial and did not hesitate to bring in a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Two preliminary cases constituted the opening of the court which was called by Harry DeSylvia, who also filled the role of Sheriff. In one of these preliminary cases E. C. Monroe was fined for passing counterfeit money. The witnesses as they came forward to give their testimony were sworn by John Laurie, who, with the aid of a cabbage stalk and the name of Alexander Draucher, succeeded in frightening the witnesses into telling all but the truth.

Charley Noll, as Mr. Clark, gave his testimony in a manner irresistibly funny. John Bayard and Ed. P. Butts—the latter as Mr. Glenn—gave their testimony in an excellent style. They wore costumes representative of their character as plain, rural citizens. Robert Taylor as Mr. Johnston, and Walter Lambkey as a detective, told quite straight stories. Francis Speer, as district attorney here exhibited considerable powers as an examiner-in-chief. Having established their case the prosecution rested.

Linn Murphy, the poor prisoner, Ralph Mann as Mr. Larimer, Jas Harris as Mr. Terby; H. U. Tibbens and John Harris representing a Chicago firm, testified for the defense, though the eminent Judge Geary, of Chicago, was left out in the cold. J. M. Furey, Esq., conducted the examination for the defense.

The Judge's charge was eminently fair and a learned digest of the law of larceny as applied to Commonwealth vs J. Linn Murphy. W. E. Hendrixson, who assisted in the defense, made a brief address and Francis Speer, with his accustomed vigor poured hot shot into everybody and seemed to satisfy the jury of Murphy's guilt—at least, they brought in the verdict already recorded.

The prisoner was sentenced to compell the district attorney to pay the costs and a fine and he (the prisoner) stand indicted until the sentence is complied with. Though the ride to Milesburg was enjoyable the trip home was even more so.

Agents Wanted.

A good active agent wanted in every post-office district to solicit subscribers for *The Fountain*. For terms, etc., address, with stamp, "Fountain, Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa."

m 31-d & w tf.

—Just as we thought, the weather Bureau was wrong and that twenty degrees colder weather did not arrive.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 4, 1888.

Red Wheat, old, per bushel	$ 90
Mixed Wheat, old	88
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	50
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Cloverseed, fair to good	$3.00
do prime and extra prime	3.25
do choice	3.75
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4.50
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$8.00—$10.00
Nova Scotia Plaster	$8.50

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Provision Markets.

[Corrected weekly by A. C. Moyer & Bro.]

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	12
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	18
Country Hams, per pound	12½
Hams, sugar cured	15
Shoulders	12
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	15
New Potatoes, per bushel	75
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	9
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12½—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½
Lemons, per dozen	30
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	12
Apple Butter, per gallon	50
Roller Flour, per sack	$1.30—$1.35
Apples, per bushel	$1 10

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

The Devil Fish Described by Hugo

Is not a more tenacious monster than malaria, whether it takes the form of chills and fever, billious remittent, ague cake or dumb ague. Like the octopus of the story it clasps the victim in its tentaculæ, and folds him closer and closer in a horrible embrace. Attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, it gradually relaxes its tremendous grip, finally abandons it, and the quondam sufferer, liberated at last, rejoices in the sense of new born freedom, engendered by the restoration of complete health. Dyspepsia, too, and constipation, those old and remorseless enemies of the human family, give ground, and are finally driven from the field by this Napoleon of remedies, the greatest, the purest in the family pharmacopœia. Rheumatism succumbs to it, so do kidney troubles. The nerves, when overstrained, regain quietude and vigor by its aid, and the ability to rest tranquilly and eat with zest are increased by it. Resort to it in time and avoid unnecessary suffering.

Were all wise enough to heed this advice in season, a world of suffering would be avoided. The best months in which to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, are

March April May

At no other season is the body so much in need of, or so susceptible to the benefit to be derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, as now. The impoverished condition of the blood, the weakening effects of the long, cold winter, the lost appetite, and that tired feeling, all make a good spring medicine absolutely necessary. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be convinced that it is the ideal spring medicine.

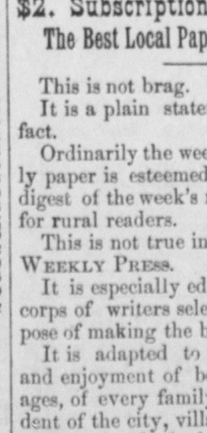
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A Great Help to Women.

"Man's work is from sun to sun,
Woman's work is never done."



How true. And yet inventive genius and science has made wonderful progress in relieving woman of much of her former drudgery and slavery. The Model Steam Cooker, an illustration of which we give to our readers, is a happy combination of scientific principles, and while improving the food we eat and saving its cost in fuel in a short time, its does away with the red hot stove, and cooking with it is a positive pleasure. Steam cooked food is healthier and more palatable than when prepared in the ordinary way. It never burns or drys, and with the Model Cooker there is no steam or odor in the house when cooking food. It is self-regulating—blows a whistle when the water gets low, and needs no care to keep the meal from spoiling. The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has made a practical test with Boston Brown Bread and Vegetables, and report that they can be cooked more successfully by steam than in any other way. A further test was made with onions and showed no trace of odor in the room. This is the highest scientific authority in this country The Model Cooker Co., 34 Park Row, New York, want agents to help them place these wonderful Steam Cookers in every family. Those who apply early will get the best territory. Any lady or gentleman wishing to engage in permanent remunerative employment, cannot do better than by writing to the Model Cooker Co.

THE

Weekly Press,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$1.00 Subscription per Year. $1.00

THE BEST HOME PAPER IN AMERICA.

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OF BELLEFONTE, PA.

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The Best Local Paper in the County

This is not brag.

It is a plain statement of an honest fact.

Ordinarily the weekly issue of a daily paper is esteemed to be merely a digest of the week's news, suited alone for rural readers.

This is not true in reference to the WEEKLY PRESS.

It is especially edited by a trained corps of writers selected for the purpose of making the best paper.

It is adapted to the improvement and enjoyment of both sexes, of all ages, of every family, whether a resident of the city, village or country.

Not a word of crime or impure suggestion in any part of the paper.

It is an old paper and carries its age and reputation equally well.

We will send the WEEKLY PRESS, subscription one year, $1.00, and REPUBLICAN, subsciption one year, $2.00, *both, one year, one subscription price,* $2.00.

We make this unexceptional proposition in order that the *Weekly Press* and REPUBLICAN may go on trial in every household in this county for an entire year.

Sample copies furnished free on application. Address.

REPUBLICAN,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Population of Bellefonte

Is about 5,000, and we should say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial size free. Sold by all druggist.

I have used Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer with success. It cures a cough every time. JOHN DARRITY, P. M.,
Oak Mills, Kansas.

Commissioners' Sale of Unseated Lands.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly approved the 29th day of March, A. D. 1824, the County Commissioners will sell at public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, the following tracts of unseated lands which had been sold to the county for unpaid taxes at sundry Treasurers' Sales, and which have remained in their hands unredeemed for five years or more to wit:—

No.	Acres	Per	Warrantee.	Township.
1	50		John Moore	Benner
2	50		Andrew Coon	"
3	50		A D Harris	"
4	433	162	David Lewis	Boggs
5	12	63	Roland Curtin	"
6	150		Sarah Lane	"
7	400		D Carscadden	"
8	50		Jona Walker (owner)	"
9	433		Jos. G Wallace	Burnside
10	433	163	William Bell	"
11	50		J W & S C Packer	Curtin
12	433	163	Benj R Morgan	"
13	158	93	J W Packer	"
14	71	131	Roland Curtin	"
15	20		A Hamilton	"
16	415		Jesse Brooks	"
17	294	31	Martha Godfrey	"
18	42		Samuel Hall	"
19	400		J Z Long	"
20	294		Charles Bruce	"
21	304	4	Job W Packer	"
22	158	93	J W Packer	"
23	320		Jona Miles	"
24	400		J Z Long	"
25	439	188	N L Adwood	"
26	10		Abram Hicks	Ferguson
27	93		Margaret Daugherty	Gregg
28	122	131	Wm Hepburn	"
29	380		Bernard Hubley	"
30	125		D Hensyl (owner)	Haines
31	150		D Hensyl (owner)	"
32	106		——Lowry	"
33	3	50	Abram Elder	Halfmoon
34	48		Daniel Beck	"
35	67	76	Isaac Shearer	"
36	63	89	Isaac Shearer	"
37	421	43	John Burg	"
38	50		John Irwin	Harris
39	208		Jno W Godfrey	Howard
40	200		Samuel Custin	"
41	40		Paul Custin	"
42	25		Joseph Baker	"
43	415		Martha Godfrey	"
44	104	63	John Brady	"
45	80		Henry Antis	"
46	217		Sarah Bonham	"
47	87		James T Hale	"
48	50		Jos Graysburg	"
49	104	63	John Brady	"
50	25		Joseph Graysburg	"
51	49		Samuel Leathers	"
52	50		A D Harris	"
53	119	15	C B Welch	"
54	231		——Moore	Huston
55	100		J & D Gunsallus	Liberty
56	100		Job W Packer	"
57	40		——Longbottom	"
58	20		Jere Sheridan	"
59	98		John Potter	"
60	55	18	J D Shugart	Marion
61	53		——McCalmont	"
62	46		J J Lingle	"
63	400		McCoy & Linn	"
64	75		Thomas Tones	Miles
65	156	60	S Derr & Jac Stahl	"
66	196	42	Simon Gratz	"
67	195	1	Simon Gratz	"
68	123	47	Simon Gratz	"
69	425		Wm Brady	"
70	250		Jere Jackson	"
71	26		A Hienter	Potter
72	42		James Moore	"
73	400		Daniel Levy	"
74	400		Wm Hoffman	"
75	170		——Parker	"
76	100		Henry Gross	Patton
77	250		Jno Copenhaver	Rush
78	164	10	James Allison	"
79	776		Copenhaver & Witcome	"
80	6		Jas Nelson (Est owner)	"
81	433	153	Thos Greaves	"
82	433	153	David Lewis	"
83	433	153	Jacob Wetzel	"
84	433	153	Richard Malone	"
85	433	153	Jas Toner	"
86	433	153	Wm Gray	"
87	433	153	Philip Eberman	"
88	196		Henry Vandyke	"
89	456		John Brackbill	"
90	200		John Copenhaven	"
91	433	153	David Lewis	"
92	433	153	Richard Malone	"
93	433		Charles Lucas	"
94	433	153	John Spear	"
95	381	153	Andrew Allison	"
96	433	153	Joseph Welch	"
97	433	153	John McCommon	"
98	216		Robt Rainey	"
99	433	153	Richard Malone	"
100	12	13	Robert King	"
101	433	153	A Reighart	"
102	433	153	Henry Pinkerton	"
103	400		John Copenhaven	"
104	270		Hugh McEntire	"
105	50		Robert King	"
106	40		Wm P Mitchell	Snow Shoe
107	460		D Carskadden	"
108	216	83	Jeremiah Parker	"
109	433		George Parker	"
110	450		Sarah McLanahan	"
111	450		Sarah McLanahan	"
112	300		Lewis Lewis	"
113	162		Richard Jones	"
114	100		Sarah Bettebell	"
115	250		Henry Toole	Spring
116	15		John L Kurtz	"
117	100		Michael Weidner	Taylor
118	100		Michael Weidner	"
119	413	163	Thos McClemmon	"
120	100		James Moore	"
121	200		James Carr	"
122	80		Jacob Beck	"
123	100		George Mong	"
124	100		Wm Wilson	"
125	71		Thomas McClure	"
126	100		Jacob Beck	"
127	400		Wm Bell	"
128	76		Geo Anshuster	"
129	100		J C Bell	"
130	128		John W Thomas	"
131	438		John W Thomas	"
132	100		John W Thomas	"
133	119		John W Thomas	"
134	100		Geo Cowher (owner)	"
135	92		Thomas Wallace	"
136	100		Wm Brown	Union
137	250		Adam Dale	"
138	200		P & R Kunes	"
139	100		Jane Blake	"
140	100		Samuel Phipps	"
141	50		Boyce Davis	"
142	50		Boyce Davis	"
143	50		Boyce Davis	"
144	22	47	Ebenezer Hahn	Walker
145	¼		Robt Campbell	Worth

19-13-4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre and Huntingdon and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of Mar., A. D. 1888, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April, being the 23rd day of April, 1888, and to continue two weeks, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the fourth Monday, the 23rd day of April, 1888, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 16th day of Mar., in the year of our Lord, 1888, and in the one hundred and twelfth year of the independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOKE, JR.,
20 13 4t Sheriff

FOR SALE.—One dark bay horse. Age 10 years. 15¾ hands high and weighs 1250 pounds. A perfect driver and saddle horse. Apply to

WM. LATHROPE,
Chief Engineer L. H. V. C. Co.
or; C. BOAK, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Snow Shoe, Pa. 20-11-3t.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale at the *Court House*, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, April 21st 1888. At 1.30 o'clock p. m., the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenements or two lots of ground in the town of Aaronsburg, County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows and marked in the general plan or plot of said town as follows: No. 351 and 354 adjoining lot No. 352 on the north now owned by Philip Stover now Levi Stover on the East by Rachael Way on the South by Plumb street and on the West by a twenty foot alley lot No. 353 containing along Rachael Way 55 feet and along lot No. 352 one hundred and sixty feet and lot No. 354 containing along Rachael way 60 feet and along Plumb street 150 feet, together with the full and common use and privileges of said 20 foot alley on the West ex a lot (⅛ of an acre,) sold to the Evangelical Association for building a church. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, old log house, planing shop, blacksmith shop, stable and other out buildings. A good supply of water, also an orchard with good fruit.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the North by Plumb street on the East Homan and Confer, now John Bower on the Sonth by an alley and on the West by an alley. Containing ¼ an acre more or less thereon erected a two story log house, good stable, and other out buildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Beaver.

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte County of Centre, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit. Beginning on the public road at Patrick Clark's lot, thence South 53° 50' West twenty six and three-fourth feet to a corner in said public road thence along the same South 64° 21' west twenty five and one-third feet to lot of Mrs. Jane D. Foster. Thence by said lot of Mrs. Jane D. Foster, norin 41° 43' west to the centre of water street. Thence along water street to a point made by the intersection of the present east line of Mrs. Foster with said street. Thence along the same and line of Patrick Clark south 43° 19' east to the place of beginning, subject to reservation of alley way. Having thereon erected a two story frame double dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. R. Bartruff.

ALL that messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Unionville, Centre county, Pa., known as lot No. 16, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Allegheny street, thence southward 86 feet; thence south 28° east, along Main street 60 feet to Union street; thence along the same north 62° east, 118 feet to lot No. 15; thence along the same northward 57 feet to Allegheny street; thence along the same westward 127 feet to the place of beginning, containing 8,000 feet more or less. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, store room, stable, and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of B. F. Leathers and A. T. Leathers

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Huston township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post (originally walnut), thence by land of C. Beckwith, Esq., north 30° west, thirty and three-tenths perches to post, in centre of ditch between the Tyrone and Lock Haven railroad and Bald Eagle plank road; thence along said ditch, south 60½° west one hundred and sixty-three and one-half perches to post in centre of aforesaid ditch; thence by lands of John W. Richards, the same being originally part and parcel of the herein described and conveyed messuage &c., south 29° east, thirty and one half perches to post; thence down Bald Eagle creek, north 72° east, one hundred and thirty-four perches to post; thence along the same, north 47° east, thirty-five perches to post (originally walnut), the place of beginning, containing thirty-six acres and seventy-four perches and allowance of six per cent. &c., thereon erected a two and one half story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, one flour mill, corn crib and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Woodring.

All the right, title and interest of defendant, being the undivided five twenty-fourths in and to all that certain farm in Walker township, Centre county, Penna., bounded on the north by lands of Adam Vonanda; and on the east by lands of the same; and on the south by lands of Mrs. T. S. Rupert, W. Grenoble, Joseph Folger estate, Yarnell and Shamp; and on the west by lands of J. G. Boyer, containing 167 acres, more or less, known as the Henry Gephart estate farm, having thereon erected a two-story log frame tenement house, large frame bank barn 45x90 feet and the usual outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. Philip Gephart.

All the defendants interest in and to the following described real estate, situate in Gregg twp., Centre Co., Penna., bounded on the north and east by Jacob Barger; on the west by lands of Wm T. Lingle; and the south by public road leading from Spring Mills to Potters Mills, containing one acre more or less, thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, one shop, stable, and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Ira Barger.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, 500 feet west of centre of public road, where it crossed said railroad near the station, thence south 19° east 780 feet by lands formerly of R. H. Duncan to a stake; thence south 70½° west 250 feet by lands of J. B. Fisher to a stake; thence north 19° west 810 feet by other lands formerly of R. H. Duncan to a point on centre of said railroad; thence north 77° east 256 feet along said railroad to the place of beginning, containing four acres and 108 perches, thereon erected four two story frame dwelling houses together with the customary out-buildings.

Also. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in College township. Beginning at stone at the intersection of lines of George Dale, Robert Valentine and Philip S. Dale; thence north 60° 5' east 172. 8 perches to a stone; thence north 24° 21' west 136. 5 perches to a white oak, thence north 65° 40' east 40. 2 perches to a stone; thence, by lands of Wister heirs north 24° 2' west 56. 7 perches to stone; thence by lands of F. Shuey south 57° 24' west 29. 8 perches to a post in the middle of the turnpike leading from Bellefonte to Boalsburg; thence along said turnpike, south 38° 9' west 52 perches to a post also in the middle of said turnpike; thence along same south 35° 4' west 70.8 perches to a post in the middle of said turnpike; thence along lands of George Dale south 17° 39' east 240.1 perches to a stone the place of beginning, containing 185 acres and 87. 59 perches net measure. Having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, cider-press and other necessary out-buildings.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Haines, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the dead hemlock, thence by land of Jacob Motz and Christian Motz, south sixty-eight and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and fifty-eight perches to a post; thence by land of Henry Vonanda, north fourteen degrees west, one hundred and eighty-three perches to a post; thence by land of Benj. Orndorf and Henry Rinhart, south eighty-seven and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and sixty-six and three-tenths perches to a post; thence by lands of Daniel Hosterman and Jacob W. Stover, twelve and one-half degrees east, one hundred and sixty-four and one-half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and one hundred and twenty-one perches and allowance. Thereon erected one log house, one log barn, one shed, and other outbuildings

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip S. Dale.

ALL that certain messuage, tenement and piece of land situate in the township of Snow Shoe, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post southwest corner of lot of Henry Williams; thence along the Sugar Camp branch of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad, south 38½ west 9.7 perches to post; thence along land of Robt. Parks south 41½ west 16½ perches to post; thence along the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad north 36° east 9.7 perches to a post; thence along lot of Henry Williams south 44° east 16.8 perches to place of beginning, containing 157 perches. Thereon erected one dwelling house, 16x26, one stable, one coal shed.

Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isabella Young.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

ROBERT COOKE, Jr., Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., March 28th, 1888.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Blacksmith and wood work shop. Building 20x50, two stories, with two forges and full sets of tools. All will be sold at a low price, or rented to suit the renter. No better location for the business in the county.

BOAK BROS.,
Snow Shoe,
20-11-3t. Centre Co., Pa

Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

READY FOR THE BATTLE.

THE TARIFF WAR WILL BEGIN IN EARNEST MONDAY.

Gist of the Majority Report in Support of the Mills Bill—A Picture of Possibilities and Probabilities in Event of Its Passage—Free Wool Talk.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Although the Mills tariff bill will not be reported from the committee on ways and means to the house before next Monday, and the statement of the majority is under an injunction of secrecy in the hands of the committee, its contents are well and definitely known here. The majority report is of great length, and is largely composed of an argument in favor of free wool and tabular statements, compiled by the treasury department, in support of the statistical associations which the majority make. The report begins with the statement that the surplus accumulation in the treasury last year was $55,500,000, and that the estimated surplus of this year is $81,000,000. With receipts growing larger and expenditures smaller, it is feared that the accumulation of money in the treasury will work great injury to business and bankrupt the people if congress does not take some action to reduce the revenues. One way of making this reduction is to reduce taxation to the level of expenditures and leave in the pockets of the people all moneys not needed for the public purposes; another way is to raise the expenditures to the height of taxation. The latter course the majority of the committee deem unwise. Attention is called to past eras when reckless appropriations were made. The committee has determined to recommend a reduction of the revenues from both customs and internal taxation, and has carefully kept in view the interests of the manufacturer, the laborer, the producer, and the consumer. The imperfection of the bill offered is recognized, but it is recommended as the best that could be agreed upon. Our capacity to produce, it is stated, is far in excess of the requirements of our home consumption, and as a consequence many of our mills are closed and many of those in operation are running on short time. This vicious condition of business could not exist with low duties on imports. Prohibitory tariffs surround the country with lines of investments, and prevent all relief from without while trusts, combinations and pools plunder the people within. The interest of the laboring man by the proposed reductions in the tariff are pointed out in detail. The consumption of raw materials which it is proposed to admit free of duty form the text of the argument for relief. More extensive markets for the sale of our products and active competition in business is pointed out as the remedy for the bad condition of the manufactures of this country. With the markets of the world open to us, our manufacturers may run their mills on full time, giving constant employment to their laborers, with a steadily increasing rate of wages. Elaborate statistics are produced to make strong these points.

An earnest argument is submitted in support of the transfer of dutiable articles to the free list, the revenues upon which now amount annually to over $22,000,000. The largest reduction by the free list is in the woolen schedule. The majority thinks there is no greater need for a duty on wool than there is for a duty on any other raw material; that the duty on wool makes it necessary to impose a higher duty upon all goods made from wool, and the consumer has to pay a double taxation; that they leave wool untaxed, so that the consumer has only to pay taxes on manufactured goods. The recommendations of the Wool Growers' and the Wool Manufacturers' associations are regarded by the majority as proposing a duty high enough to keep out all manufactures of wool. The change to ad valorem from specific duties made in the bill are strongly supported by figures.

A PLEA FOR SOCIAL PURITY.

Plain Talk of Mrs. Saxon Before the Women's Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Social Purity, the subject chosen by Mrs. Elizabeth Lisle-Saxon, vice president of the National Woman's Suffrage association of Tennessee, created a decided sensation in the woman's suffrage convention. After an address by Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Saxon stepped forward. She spoke very plainly of the social evil; of the imprudence of women in not confiding to their children the great secrets and truths of life instead of learning them from children and servants. Sons and daughters alike should be taught the awful power of sex, for the building of character begins in the very hour of conception. Intemperance in desire has marred the happiness of thousands of families. Young girls should be taught the sacredness of marriage, and hold the control of her person against her husband's lust. Christ preached the first sermon of equal rights in purity for man and woman, but society condemns the woman and condones the man. Only through woman's own efforts can she be free in the control of her person. Men perpetually blame women for the sins of the world, because of the Bible story of Adam's fall through Eve.

Mrs. Saxon has talked and preached freely on this subject for twelve years, before audiences, in some cases, composed entirely of men. Mrs. Saxon spoke of herself as the champion for those who have never yet had a champion—the impure woman, made so, not by fault of her own, but by man's lust. Slavery caused the indifference of man to purity of women, and the colored man, above all, was most bestial in being indifferent to the purity of even his own household, but since emancipation he has begun to look upon impurity in his own household as does his white brother.

Canada Wants the Doors Opened,

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31.—Mr. McCarthy has given notice of a motion that it would be in the best interest of the Dominion that such changes should be sought for in trade relations between the United Kingdom and Canada as would give to Canada advantages in the markets of the mother country not allowed to foreign states. Canada being willing for such privileges to discriminate in her markets in favor of Great Britain and Ireland, due regard being had to the policy adopted in 1879 for the purpose of fostering the various interests and industries and to the financial necessities of the Dominion.

The Canadian Pacific Gets the Plum.

MONTREAL, March 31.—A cable dispatch from London announces authoritatively the conclusion of negotiations between the Canadian Pacific railway and the Dominion government, by which the road is to receive a loan of $14,000,000. The Times says that for the surrender of its monopoly the road is to receive $3,000,000 in bonds.

Railroads

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, November 14, 1887.

WESTWARD	Exp A.M	Mail P.M
Lock Haven	9 00	3 40
Flemington	9 05	3 45
Mill Hall	9 09	3 48
Beech Creek	9 25	4 03
Eagleville f	9 30	4 08
Howard	9 44	4 22
Mount Eagle f	9 54	4 32
Curtin	10 01	4 38
Milesburg	10 12	4 45
Bellefonte	10 25	5 00
Milesburg	10 35	5 10
Snow Shoe Int	10 38	5 14
Unionville	10 48	5 24
Julian	11 59	5 35
Martha	11 09	5 47
Port Matilda	11 19	5 56
Hannah f	11 26	6 05
Fowler f	11 29	6 08
Dix f	11 32	6 11
Bald Eagle	11 38	6 19
Vail	11 43	5 24
Arrive at Tyrone	11 55	6 37
EASTWARD	P.M.	A
Leave Tyrone	7 15	8 16
East Tyrone	7 22	8 17
Vail	7 28	8 26
Bald Eagle	7 33	
Dix f	7 39	
Fowler f	7 42	8 3.
Hannah f	7 46	831
Port Matilda	7 55	841
Martha	8 05	8 51
Julian	8 15	8 01
Unionville	8 25	9 11
Snow Shoe Int	8 35	9 18
Milesburg	8 39	9 22
Bellefonte	8 49	5 32
Milesburg	9 01	9 47
Curtin	9 11	10 01
Mount Eagle f	9 17	10 06
Howard	9 27	10 16
Eagleville f	9 40	10 30
Beech Creek	9 45	10 35
Mill Hall	10 01	10 50
Flemington f	10 05	10 54
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 10	11 00

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 13th, 1887. Leaves Snow Shoe at 6:45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8:45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.42 a m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.50 a m

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.15 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 5.29 p m

Leaves Bellefonte at 3:05 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:09 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Sup't

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, Nov. 13th, 1887.

WESTWARD.	Mixed. P.M.	Mixed A.M.
Leave Scotia	12 15	5 00
Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
Penn's Furnace	1 05	5 40
Hostler f	1 11	5 50
Marengo f	1 17	5 55
Loveville f	1 20	6 00
Furnace Road f	1 27	6 10
Dungarvin	1 30	6.13
Warriors Mark	1 50	6 25
Pennington	2 07	6 40
Weston Mill f	2 20	6 56
L. and T. June	2 26	6 55
Tyrone	2 35	6 58
EASTWARD.	Mixed. P.M.	Mixed A.M
Leave Tyrone	4 30	9 20
L. & T. June	4 34	9 25
Weston Mill f	4 40	9 35
Pennington	4 55	9 45
Warriors Mark	5 05	9 58
Dungarvin	5.17	10.09
Furnace Road f	5 20	10 12
Loveville f	5 26	10 16
Marengo f	5 30	10 22
Hostler f	5 40	10 38
Penn's Furnace	5 50	10 44
Fairbrook	6 05	11 03
Scotia	6 25	11 30

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 20th, 1887.

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastwar. a.m.	a.m.	v.m
0	5.50	1.30	MONTANDON	5.30	9.10	5.45
1.5	6.15	1.40	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.00	5.35
1.5	6.15	1.40	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar	.....	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	1.48	Biehl f	.....	8.51	5.28
6.8	6.30	1.55	Vicksburg f	.....	8.45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2.05	MIFFLINBURG	.....	8.35	5.0
13.1	6.48	2.11	Barber f	.....	8.29	5.01
15.2	6.54	2.16	Swengle f	.....	8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2.20	Millmont	.....	8.22	4.53
18.6	7.05	2.30	LAURELTON	.....	8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	2.37	Pardee f	.....	8.01	4.30
24.7	7.15	2.40	Weiker f	.....	7.57	4.24
28.9	7.30	2.55	Cherry Run f	.....	7.48	4.16
32.2	7.40	3.03	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f	.....	7.40	4.08
33.9	7.45	3.09	Fowler f	.....	7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.15	Coburn	.....	7.27	3.55
39.6	7.58	3.25	Zerby f	.....	7.19	3.45
43.4	8.16	3.35	Rising Springs	.....	7.10	3.35
46.2	8.18	3.45	Penn's Cave f	.....	7.00	3.27
49.2	8.25	3.54	CENTRE HALL	.....	6.52	3.2.
51.6	8.33	3.59	Gregg f	.....	6.43	3.13
54.6	8.42	4.08	Linden Hall	.....	6.36	3.05
56.7	8.48	4.15	OAK HALL	.....	6.30	3.00
58.3	8.52	4.19	LEMONT	.....	6.25	2.55
60.2	8.59	4.25	Dale Summit f	.....	6.20	2.50
63.9	9.09	4.35	Pleasant Gap f	.....	6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	4.41	Axeman f	.....	6.04	2.34
67.4	9.20	4.45	BELLEFONTE	.....	6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH.....General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON.....General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL.....Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD.—To take effect Monday, Oct. 17, 1887.

EASTWARD. No. 4. P. M.	No. 2. A. M.	Dis.	STATIONS.	Dis.	WESTWARD. No. 1. A. M	No. 3 P. M
6 19	9 14	18.	Ar..Bellefte..Lv	0.	6 30	3 30
6 09	8 59	14.7	...Hastings, F...	3.2	6 42	3 43
6 00	8 52	12.5	.....Hunters	5.5	6 48	3 50
5 56	8 47	11.2	.....Fillmore	6.8	6 54	3 55
5 51	8 42	10.	.....Sellers, F....	8.	6 58	4 00
5 46	8 36	8.	.....Waddles	10.	7 04	4 06
5 25	8 11	3.2	...Thompson, F..	14.8	7 26	4 32
5 20	8 07	2.	.....Krumrine ...	16.	7 30	4 37
5 13	8 00	0.	...State College...	18.	7 36	4 43

Trains will stop at stations marked F when signal is given or notice to Conductor.

Trains 2 and 4 connect with Trains East and West on Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and Snow Shoe Branch.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 13th, 1887

EASTWARD.			
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m	
"	" Harrisburg	3 30 a m	
"	" Williamsport	7 10 a m	
"	" Jersey Shore	7 35 a m	
"	" Lock Haven	7 58 a m	
"	" Renovo	8 50 a m	
"	arr at Erie	4 00 p m	
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	11 25 a m	
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 15 p m	
"	" Lock Haven	3 30 p m	
"	" Renovo	4 30 p m	
"	" Kane	8 35 p m	
Passengers by this train arrive in			
Bellefonte at		5 00 p m	
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	3 45 p m	
"	Williamsport	7 10 p m	
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 02 p m	
"	Renovo	9 00 p m	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phil's	4 30 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	7 40 a m	
"	" W'm'sport	10 35 a m	
"	" Lock Haven	11 35 a m	
"	arr. at Renovo	12 30 p m	
	EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore EXPRESS	leaves L.Haven	7 05 a m	
"	" Jer'y S're	7 35 a m	
"	" W'msp't	8 15 a m	
"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11 30 a m	
"	" Phila'phia	3 15 p m	
DAY EXP	leaves Kane	6 25 a m	
"	Renovo	10 20 a m	
"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m	
"	Williamsport	12 20 p m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 13 p m	
"	Philadelphia	6 50 a m	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	2 45 p m	
"	" Renovo	11 00 p m	
"	" Lock Haven	11 58 p m	
"	" Williamsport	1 25 a m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 50 a m	
"	" Philadelphia	8 25 a m	
RENOVO ACN	leaves Renovo daily	4 05 p m	
"	arrives at Harrisb'g	9 30 p m	
"	" Philadelphia	4 25 a m	

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. R. & P. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

ROBERT NEILSON, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

Easter Thoughts.

Gobelin, in his "Religious History of the Calendar," tells us that the custom of giving eggs at Easter is traced back to the theology and philosophy of the Egyptians, Persians, Gauls, Greeks and Romans, among all of whom an egg was the emblem of the universe, the work of the Supreme Deity.

Easter ought not to be merely retrospective. We may well look back and remind ourselves of the life raised from the dead eighteen centuries ago; but we ought also to be able to look within and see a new life from the dead in our own hearts to-day. Easter ought to be a present and perpetual feast; and the resurrection a never-ending truth.

No other foundation for our confidence is possible; and if the world is to know comfort, and find sustaining hope, it must turn to the resurrection; it can not fail to greet its return with glad hearts, which find expression in triumphant music, in fairest flowers, in the assurance which can look into all clouds of disaster and of death, and say, firmly "The Lord is risen, indeed."

—Mr. P. G. Meek has just received word of the death of Ed. Bonnell, the colored man who, during eighteen years, worked for him in the office of the *Democratic Watchman* here. Ed. died in Tewksberry, Mass. He froze his feet last winter and one of his legs was amputated. This probably caused his death Ed. was quite well known in Bellefonte, having lived here for many years. He became very skillful as a pressman in the printing office and no one ever employed in the *Watchman* office could do the press work and the general work of cleaning the office better than Ed. He was the janitor for the Logan hose company in the hose house here for some time. Ed. left Bellefonte about a year ago. We had lost all trace of him until hearing of his death as above stated.

—Good Friday was made a legal holiday by the act of 1869. In 1873 the Legislature passed an act declaring what days should be legal holidays, and not including Good Friday among them. This act contained no clause repealing former acts. There is thus a question whether Good Friday is or is not a legal holiday, and the banks, to be on the safe side, treat it as a holiday and require notes falling due on that day to be paid the day before.

Mr. Harvey Hile is spending his Easter vacation in town.

—Spring fever raged on Friday.

It is a little strange that among all the eminent men who have recently written of "books which have helped me," none should have mentioned the dictionary.

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 8, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILTON.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century Not the least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old: no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand outfit free.* Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 20 7 1y dar

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57 Broadway, New York.

Shares $2 each in any size Lots.

The twelve Mines and mill of this company have been examined by the eminent English mining engineer, Mr. Francis D. Taylor, 24 Merchants' Exchange, Boston, who reports the property as represented. It is the best in America for its capitalization. 20 1 8m

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Less argument and more work will make any person better off.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist, Bellefonte. 20-2-6m.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets SIZE OF PELLETS The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As **a laxative, alterative,** or **purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza,** and **Catarrhal Headache.** Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2901 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York. 20 6 4t

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

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The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y. 20-11-4t

$65 A MONTH and board for 3 bright young men and ladies in each county. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 20-11-4t.

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The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC.
Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

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It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE.
Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC.
In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

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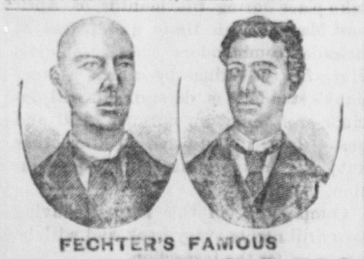

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The above cuts are made from photographs of the discoverer, of this wonderful remedy, the first showing him while perfectly bald, and the second after he had restored his hair by means of this FAIRICON. This preparation is a perfect, harmless herb remedy, the result of a scientific study of the causes governing the growth of hair, and contains all the elements of which hair is composed. Does not contain any sugar of lead, nitrate of silver or other poisonous substance. We particularly invite those who have unsuccessfully tried some or all of the various so-called hair tonics, restorers, &c., to make a test of the Fairicon, and we will guarantee that it brings about a new growth in cases where the roots of the hair be entirely dried up, which latter occurs very rarely and exists in perhaps not more than five cases out of a hundred.

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FECHTER'S FAMOUS FAIRICON is for sale by all druggists or can be sent by the manufacturers on receipt of price. Send for circular containing history of the discovery of this remedy and testimonials from those who have used it.

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

—Flittings are numerous in the country.

—Every house in Centre Hall is occupied.

—The Spring Mills creamery is to be enlarged.

—Some people begin to feel like making garden.

—The Bellefonte Band is increasing in numbers and excellence.

—A new porch is being built in front of W. E. Gray, Esqs, law office.

—Some Millheim prophet predicts seven more snows before summer comes.

—A few light spring suits are appearing to remind people that the season is here.

—Mr. G. A. Runk, formerly of Spring Mills, died in Flemington, N. J., a few days ago.

—The Western Union Telegraph office has been moved to the new Arcade building.

—Tyrone has eight places which are licensed to sell liquor—seven hotels and one brewery.

—More and quite extensive repairs are in progress to the interior of Anderson's restaurant.

—Mr. William Ludwig has sold his grocery store to Chas. Smith, Esq., ex-County Treasurer.

—We hear that the barn of Jacob K[illegible]rine, at State College, was burned on Friday evening.

—The gallows on which Shaffer is to be hung has been taken from Williamsort to Lock Haven.

—The *Wage-Earners Journal*, now published in Osceola, will be moved to Philipsburg early in April.

—"Why is a Chinese pig-tail like the western railroad strike?" asked Sniggins of Biggins. "Because it is a 'Q' tie-up."

—Walter Lembkey and George Bayard took a walk on Thursday evening for their health. They found it out on Curtin street.

—It is probable that Mr. Geo. Boal, of Baltimore, will come to Bellefonte to open a stationery store in the new Arcade building.

—The Philpsburg *Journal* is to issue a daily edition of that paper, beginning on Monday. Such an enterprise should pay in Philipsburg and we hope it will.

—A gentleman named J. J. Woods recovered $4,000 from the city of Altoona the other day as damages for injuries received in falling on defective boardwalks.

—Mrs. Margaret Whitehead, mother of John Whitehead, the well known coal operator of Huntingdon, died at West Moshannon, on Sunday, the 25th of March, in her 91st year.

—Two deaths recently occurred in Millheim. Miss Maggie Jane Hockman, daughter of Thomas Hockman, died on Monday and Johnny, a little son of Mr. Wm. Kerstetter, died of croup.

—Jacob Pennington, one of the oldest citizens of Clearfield county, died at his home in Chest township a few days ago. He was three times married and was the father of twenty-nine children; quite a respectable number.

—Luther Shaffer's confession will not be published until after his death, notwithstanding what the papers may claim in regard to it. We are informed on the best authority that it entirely exonerates Johnson from complicity in the offence.

—Joe W. Furey boasts because a florist presented a bouquet of roses to him on Tuesday. Now, on Tuesday evening two young ladies presented to us *two* bouquets of roses and other flowers, and it was such an ordinary occurrence that we did not consider it necessary to mention the fact.

—Mr. Will Cassidy, while moving his household goods on Friday, was so unfortunate as to have one of his fingers badly crushed beneath a stove. Will is a first-class young gentleman and we really sympathize with him in the pain and inconvenience which the accident causes him.

—The staves of the *Mid-Continent* having been hooped and therefore no longer dependent on the Cooper, now passes into the hands of an experienced Taylor who will furnish the material, cut down the long contributions, and give proper attention to the make-up for each week. —*Mid-Continent.*

—There was a wedding on Wednesday evening in the parlor of the Brockerhoff House. The contracting parties arrived on the train from Lemont in the afternoon. They were Miss Lidie Ruhl, the only daughter of David Ruhi, of Spring Mills, and Willis W. Rishel, son of the late John S. Rishel, of Centre Hall. They went on a wedding tour to Washington city, departing last week.

—At Johnstown on Wednesday afternoon Robert Cunningham, assistant conductor on local freight e st, was the victim of a serious accident. He stepped between two cars and attempted to pull a coupling pin, when he lost his footing and fell into a culvert under the track, his left arm resting on one of the rails. The wheels of the car passed over the arm and ground it into a shapeless mass from elbow down, including the hand.

PROFITABLE PLEASURE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT WHICH AIDED PORT MATILDA CASTLE, K. G. E.

The fund for payment of debt on building of Port Matilda Castle, No. 219, K. G. E., was augmented about $60 by the proceeds of supper and entertainment given by the Castle on Thursday evening of last week. Oysters, ice cream and one of the best and most appetizing suppers we ever sat down to, and all the delicacies of the season were served in the basement from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. Too much praise can not be given the ladies for their untiring efforts to make the supper a success. Amongst those most active we noticed. Mrs. Etta Williams, Susan McKinney, Ellen Woodring, Maud Woodring, Belle Woodring, Hannah Cowher, Frances Reese, Sarah Cheney, Mrs. Ellenberger and Mrs. Loner. The auditorium was filled to overflowing and the entertainment was opened at 8 p. m. by a song of welcome, Miss May Morrison presiding at the organ. The chorus consisted of Misses Bird Woodring, Bertha McKinney, Maggie B. Williams and Nora Way and Messrs. Zane Woodring, D. E. Woodring and Harry Woodring. Next the officers appeared in full regalia on the stage, executed the sword drill and then Noble Chief Bion Williams introduced D. G. C. Jamison, who made a short, well timed speech. Emery Watts, the Dutch impersonator, in his queer costume, set the house in a roar with the song, "Three Thousand Miles Away," and the story of "The Little Kat." "Wooing by Proxy," by Misses Bird Woodring and Nannie Woodring and Messrs. McClellan Williams, Philip Young and Calvin Jones, was a decided hit.

Miss Rebecca Bollinger, of Aaronsburg, gave a recitation entitled, "Found Dead," in a very effective manner. "A Boy's Plot" sustained its interest throughout four acts. The characters were: Susie Whippo as "Mrs. Smith," Bertha McKinney as "Sadie Smith," Allison McKinney as Fred Smith," Zora Osman "Mrs. Brown," Arch Woodring as Rev. Chas. Sinclair; Nannie Woodring and Howard Miles, as "bridesmaid" and "groomsman" and A. S. Williams as the officiating minister. The "Poor Man's Daughter" was spoken very nicely by Florence Williams; also "The Last Hymn" was beautifully rendered by Gertie McKinney. The "Photomographic Studio," by Harry Woodring, photographer; John Miles, office boy, and Dorce Woodring, Gumbo, was greeted with tremendous laughter and the rendering could scarcely be proceeded with for the up-roarious mirth of the audience at the comic actions and odd remarks of Gumbo, a guileless countryman, padded to the size of a man weighing over 300 lbs. "Conscience the Arbiter" was a dramatic scene in which Grant Jones appeared as "Cataline" and Mollie Weston as "Aurelia," his wife. They wore the costume of the Romans and rendered their parts very effectively. In "Jimmy Brown's steam chair" Allison McKinney artlessly told the trouble he had caused his sister and her beau by surreptitiously removing some of the fastenings of the arm chair in the back parlor.

Patsy O'Dowd's campaign was a serio-comic dialogue in which a little boy is rescued from a life of drudgery with Mrs. Petershock "Myrtle Brindle," by Patsy O'Dowd; "Howard Miles," an Irishman, and "Ben Bowspirit," (Steward Jones) a sailor. Blanchard Jones acted the part of Little Jonas. The Little Kittens was rendered in a pleasing manner by little Velta Williams. Miss Bird Woodring appeared next in Obadiah, highly entertaining the audience in the story of her domestic woes. Her husband Obadiah had the gift to pray while she had the gift to work. "Punctuality," by Olie Woodring and Olie Reese, was nicely rendered. The "Court Scene" was the last on the programme, Jas. Wiser, G J Woodring and Adam Cowher presided as judges; A S Williams and D E Woodring, attorneys; A T Williams, clerk; M Williams, crier, and Martin Cowher, witness. The instrumental music was rendered by an orchestra consisting of Messrs. Zain Woodring, Elmer Vaughn, Wm. Shay, John Vaughn and Chas. Stettler. Mr. W F Canan, of Tyrone, sang several songs and Mr. Seeds, also of Tyrone, gave a number of recitations and Mr. ——, of Altoona, delighted his hearers by his performance on the triangle and guitar. Space forbids extended notice of these gentlemen, but their music and recitations were highly appreciated. A vote of thanks was given them and the same was extended to all who assisted in the entertainment.

—We notice that the *Mail and Express*, one of the best newspapers published in New York City, has changed proprietors, Cyrus W. Field retiring and Elliot F. Shepard, Esq., succeeding him. The policy and tone of this paper have been most admirable in the past. We hope that Mr. Shepard will see to it that it undergoes no change in this respect, in which event we shall wish it greater success in future than ever before.

—The burgesses of many of the towns are receiving warnings from the State Board of Health relative to the existence of small pox in nine states of the Union. There are two cases in Pennsylvania. The State Board of Health of California has declared it epidemic in that State. It is raging with great violence on the island of Cuba, with which this country has constant communication. Bellefonte's Burgess, Mr. Spangler, has received no such warning, whence we concluded that the State Board of Health considers Bellefonte people sensible enough to take all necessary precautions.

Democratic Slander of a Colored Citizen.

There appeared in the *Centre Democrat*, last week, an editorial article relative to the Protection club and the so-called organization of a similar club for the colored citizens. It is sort of difficult to write about something that does not exist. The editor of the *Democrat* never puts any news in his paper, but once in a while manages to print a bit of startling politics. We are sorry that when he does so he has to resort to the expedient of perpetrating a libel. His charges against Howard Conrad, an esteemed colored man, are gross and inexcusable libel. They are clearly for the purpose of breaking down any influence which Mr Conrad may possess over his colored fellow-citizens. It is false that the Republican Protective League is intended only for white citizens. The colored citizens were represented in its membership when it began and they are still represented in it. There has been no thought of organizing a separate colored League, but every colored citizen is cordially invited to join the regular league. It is false that Mr. Conrad came here for a political purpose. He came to work for Mr. W. R. Teller, proprietor of the Bush House and a Democrat at that. He had no thought of political motives. Being an ardent Republican and believing that every colored man should be a Republican, he was engaged actively in the interest of the Republican party, which probably accounts for the animus of Democrats. He has, however, engaged regularly at work since he has lived here and the writer of this has seen him as caterer at several of the entertainments he has attended. He is, moreover, a model citizen—intelligent, modest, sober and upright. He is poor and perhaps the *Democrat* considers it has the right, because of his poverty and color, to slander him.

"Fish of one and Flesh of Another"

The above are the words that form the title of an article in this week's *Centre Democrat*. It purports to be an editorial, but the material was given by an individual who is envious of me and he is now boasting of it. I did not come to Bellefonte for political purpose, but if the author of the article believes as he has asserted I will give him opportunity to prove it. I will also say to the writer of this infernal bit of nonsense that, in regard to the present Republican League, they have extended invitations to the colored voters of Bellefonte to meet with them in their club room, and the colored men have been made as welcome as any others. The political Mugwump who has succeeded in making himself conspicuous by asserting that I "sold my birthright for a mess of pottage" was full of Spring creek whiskey when he made the assertion. Unless he retreats he will answer to me at an early date.

He also prevaricates, knowingly, when he says I tried to organize a separate Republican club. I never tried to do so, I shall prove to him that his assertion is false. And yet this man who did the rug act in Lock Haven has the cheek to come out and malign one who is infinitely his superior. As the editor of the *Centre Democrat* is responsible for what appeared in his paper, I shall hold him personally responsible at law for his slander, as the individual who gave him the material is scarcely worth my notice.

H. Wm. Conrad.

More than Realized.

The Centre Iron Company are delighted with the quality of the iron manufactured by them. It is said to surpass their expectations. Heretofore, to manufacture the merchant bar iron it was necessary to combine several qualities of iron. Now it can be manufactured direct, and is superior to the best made in this country. The advantage in this is the fact that it finds a readier and more profitable sale in the market and is as easily manufactured at this furnace as is the ordinary quality of iron.

Letter List.

Following is a complete list of the letters remaining in the postoffice at Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, March 26, 1888:

John Bennett, W H Eby, James Cowher, John Houser, Mrs. Mary Houser, Michael Kearney, Col. Walter, E Kidder, Miss Alice Leitch, Mrs. James Malone, Robert McCalvern, Geo. D Smith, Harrison A. Sunday.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised.

Jas. H. Dobbins, P. M.

—The barn on the farm of Mrs. John Neidigh, of Jackson township, Perry county, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Friday night last week. Two horses, five head of cattle, eleven sheep, all their turkeys and chickens, as well as all the farming implements, sled, sleigh, buggy, threshing machine, etc., went up in the flames.

—There seems to be much interest in the opening of the new stores in Bellefonte. Dozens of people linger near them anxious to see the attractions.

AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

KENNEDY SCHOOL, HOWARD TOWNSHIP, INDULGES IN A DEMONSTRATION.

If it had not been for the abominable condition of the roads and weather, on Tuesday evening, Kennedy school, Howard township, could not have contained the people who would have assembled to witness the entertainment, prepared by the teacher and pupils. As it was, there was a very good attendance. We will notice only the more important exercises on the programme, which was varied and entertaining throughout.

The selection of music, "Greeting Glee," was followed by "His Mother's Songs," a recitation by Esther Leathers. "The Boys Knew about it" was a very humorous dialogue. This was followed by a declamation, entitled "He Didn't Sell the Farm." A very amusing dialogue was, "The Tables Turned, or a Breach of Promise Case."

A song and chorus entitled "The Old Home" was considered delightful, Miss Esther Leathers singing the solo. A paper was read and created the usual amusement and also was profitable. A very pleasing exercise which followed it was the singing of "Oh, yah, don't dot was fine," by Mr. Wilbur Leathers and Miss Minnie Stein.

"How they named the Baby" was a recitation which Miss Sadie Casselberry gave in excellent style. Miss Emma Stevens, of Milesburg, was present and sang in her usually well known and perfect style the song. "Beneath the Low-thatched Roof." The well known Dutch speech, "How Sockery set a Hen," caused merriment, as usual. The dialogue, "Troubles of the Newspaper Man," was an important part of the performance. Miss Stevens was heard again, this time in the song, "Sweet Little Baby Girl."

The declamation, "Coal in the Way," was delivered by Fred Leathers and a similar exercise, "Tanglefoot Music," by Manning Casselberry.

"My Dear Old Mother's Smile" was the next song with which Miss Stevens favored the audience. Harry Leathers stepped in front of the well pleased multitude and declaimed, "Jim Wolf on Cats." The "Labor Oration" was an exercise which added spice to the programme, and "The Pill Peddler," an exercise much like that heard on the streets by the usual pill peddler, was given by Wilbur Leathers, "The Hour of Parting," a musical selection, quite appropriately closed the exercises. Miss Ida Orris, of Milesburg, presided at the organ. The entertainment was thoroughly successful and the teacher, Mr. A. B. Lucas, and his school deserve congratulation.

The New Hall of the K. of L.

On Monday the first meeting of the Knights of Labor was held in their commodious new hall. It is the largest hall in this place and is being very tastefully fitted up. More than 200 yards of handsome new carpet were required to cover the floor. The hall is lighted by fourteen windows, during the day, and at night by gas from chandeliers placed in advantageous positions.

There is an ante-room communicating with the large hall in which superfluous articles may be placed. Lavatory and other necessary conveniences have been placed in the hall. The furniture is quite complete. The hall cannot be excelled in this vicinity for cheerfulness and commodiousness and the Knights of Labor have reason to be proud of it.

A Moving Subject.

Changes of location of homes is now an important subject. Less than the usual number will be made this Spring. Mr. Will Brachbill is going to begin housekeeping and will locate in the comfortable frame residence at the corner of Spring and Bishop streets. Prof. Etters is moving from his present lofty location to Mr. McClure's house on East Bishop street. Several others we have mentioned before and will repeat here.

Prof. J. Milton Furey moves, into one of Mr. Hoover's houses on Curtin street. Mr. Crawford has already left Curtin street and moved into Miss Owen's house on Howard street. Mr. Hinkleman moves from Penn street to Lamb. Mr. Fees moves from Reynolds' Avenue to Lamb street.

—Luther Shaffer will be the sixth person who has been executed on the gallows now being erected in Lock Haven. The first five executions took place in Williamsport on December 7, 1869, John Fields was hanged for the murder of his brother-in-law at Cogan Station. The next was Lloyd Britton (colored) hanged on March 22, 1871, for the murder of Jacob Bay in Loyalsock township. Nelson E. Wade was executed on November 6, 1873, for murdering John McBride and wife. On the 3d of February, 1881, George W. Smith and Mrs. Catharine Miller were hanged for murdering the latter's husband.

—Rev. W. L. Hayden, who officiates regularly in the Christian church here, was formerly located in Johnstown. He is a gentleman of experience and ability, and was held in high esteem in Johnstown not only in his own congregation, but also by all the people of the place, who consider his departure from there a great loss to them and the city. He will be, correspondingly, an acquisition to Bellefonte. His reasons for coming here are partly because of the great attractions of Bellefonte as a place of residence. He will receive a cordial welcome and has many wishes for material and spiritual prosperity in cultivating the part of the vineyard which has fallen to his portion.

Eggs and Easter.

Saturday more eggs were sold than on any other day throughout the year. The supply is never equal to the demand the day before Easter. There is no article of food more appropriate to this great festival. As symbols of Easter they are beautiful and they have been connected with festival occasions during many centuries. The date of their introduction is unknown, but the egg as a symbol of hope, was recognized by St. Augustine and probably at a still later date. To this day the Jews at the Passover introduce an egg as a symbol of their bondage in in Egypt and wonderful deliverance. In the church there was a festival of eggs on the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday, but the meaning of this is doubtful, though perhaps it can be explained. The Paschal or Easter egg was blessed by the priest, and at the termination of the Lenten feast was, and perhaps in some places still is, desired as the first food eaten after Lent. It may, however, be stated that the Easter egg was regarded as a resurrection symbol, especially in anticipation of the resurrection of the Saviour. The statement of a learned German writer agrees with this for he says: "The egg as a symbol of the resurrection of Jesus, who broke forth from the grave as a chicken from the shell, has been from very ancient date an Easter gift with Christians who wish each other prosperity at the resurrection of the Saviour. The practice of dyeing Easter eggs is of uncertain origin, but it is very widely extended, and has been thought to be derived from the Jews, whose passover occurs at the same time as our Easter.

More Flittings.

In addition to the movings recorded on Friday the following have also come to our notice:

W. F. Reber, Esq., the court reporter, moved from Spring street into the house on High street formerly occupied by Will Cassidy. Mr. Cassidy has moved a few houses further up on the same street.

Mr. A. C. Yeager has moved from his recent place of residence on Bishop street across the street to a residence just next the Cumming's House.

Messrs. Charles Moore and Henry Swartz moved into the residence of Jno. F. Potter, Esq., on east High street.

Mrs. Wian has moved from her house near the Union cemetery and it is now occupied by Mr. John Sheffler, of Pleasant Gap.

Mr. Rowe, who formerly lived in the house now occupied by Prof. Etters on Bishop street, has moved into the brick residence on Spring street where Mr. Daniels formerly lived.

Mr. David Glenn, of Willow Bank street, has moved into his own new house on Reynolds Avenue.

H. H. Harshberger, Esq., and Judge John H. Orvis will occupy the rooms recently used as Reynolds' Bank, restoring to the air of legal prominence which it had it when Judge A. O. Furst practiced law there.

Prohibition County Convention.

The Prohibitionists of Centre County are requested to meet in Convention on the 19th of April, 1888, in the Court House in Bellefonte, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, May the 2d, A. D. 1888; and to transact such other business as may properly come before them. Come all.

J. Zeigler, Chairman.

—Mr. H. K. Hicks has sold his hardware store to H. A. McKee. Mr. Hicks has always conducted a splendid store and transacted a large business. We are glad that he will not move away from Bellefonte, but will engage in other business here. Mr. McKee is a popular and excellent young gentleman and under his direction the business will continue to grow.

—The *Rural New Yorker* will issue a special "Rose Number" about April 1st that will treat the matter exhaustively. It will be filled with articles from the best rose growers in America and illustrat- from nature. The *Rural New Yorker*, 34 Park, Row, New York, will gladly send specimens to any of the readers of this paper who will apply.

—The Centre Iron Company were fortunate in securing the services of Edward W. Barry as overseer of its puddling mill. Besides being an honest and just man, Mr. Barry, as an admixturer of iron has no superior in the State. He is also the discoverer of a new process of neutralizing all grades of metal to any grade desired.

—William Keen who lives near Fiedler, in Haines township, awoke in the middle of the night, lit a lamp and opened his bedroom door. There stood a burglar. He closed the door quickly and started off to another part of the house to get a gun. When he returned the burglar was gone and two hams had disappeared.

—We hope that plenty of spring chickens are peeping forth as there is no industry more profitable than that of raising chickens and there is no danger of over-stocking the market.

Advice to Tax Collectors.

The State Board of Revenue Commissioners recently gave the following advice to the commissioners of the several counties in the State:

Such expressions as "poor," "too poor to pay," "mistakes," "error," "moved away," "not in the city, borough or township," "insolvent," "dead," and others of like import are too vague and indefinite. Where a mistake has been made or an error committed a full explanation of the same should be given. We do not think an exoneration should be granted where a taxable removed from one district to another in a county or when he removes out of the county or has property or estate within the same from which the tax can be collected. In case of death or insolvency it should appear that no property was left on which a tax was a lien or from which it could be collected.

Some counties are asking for credit for taxes on watches and pleasure carriages for the year 1887, when no such tax was demanded of them by the Commonwealth. Proof supported by affidavit should be given in all cases where it is possible to obtain the same. We cannot understand why a county should make any considerable claim for uncollectable taxes when the county commissioners heard appeals and granted exonerations previous to making a return to the Board of Revenue Commissioners of property subject to taxation for State purposes.

A tax collector's duplicate is good for two years and an exoneration as uncollectable should never be allowed until all exhaustible efforts to collect have been made in good faith and failed and the County Commissioners are fully satisfied that there is no probability that collections can be made within the life of the warrant.

It was also ordered that in all cases where the counties of the Commonwealth, through their commissioners, made claims for credits and uncollectable State taxes they be required to support their claims by proof on or before the 1st day of May, 1888, and when such proof is furnished the board will consider their claims.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Reynolds came home on Friday from Florida, where they spent the past winter near St. Augustine. They enjoyed life in the South wonderfully and Mrs. Reynolds, by her sparkling and vivacious manner, shows that she profited by her life in that sunny clime. On the return trip they stopped in Washington City and were the guests of Congressman Patton and wife. Their stay in Washington extended through three days, including the time of Chief Justice Waite's funeral, which they attended. Congressman Patton and lady entertained them in an especially pleasant manner and while attending the funeral secured seats for them in the reporters' gallery. Because of the courtesy of our Congressman they include their stay in Washington as one of the most delightful parts of their trip. We are glad that Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds brought part of the charming Florida weather home with them.

—Mr. John Emery, colored, was in the Republican office Saturday morning, and desires to say that so far as the letter of H. Wm. Conrad alludes to what is characterized as "the rug act" it does not fit him at all as he is entirely guiltless of any wrong-doing in connection with it. We have personally seen Mr. Emory's receipts for payment for the rugs and a the time of its occurrance published an article clearing him from all bad imputations in connection with the selling of the rugs. We have this advice to give the colored people of this place. Do not indulge in little quarrels. Endeavor to live peaceable and pleasantly with one another, work for one another's good. Do not give your enemy (the Democratic party) opportunity to say one word against you. As citizens and as brethren be a models to them. Show them that you will do credit to the great struggle which resulted in your freedom.

—Mr. D. Wilson who resides on the Porter farm on Spruce Creek, had a bad run off here on Saturday, says the Tyrone *Times*. He and a daughter were in town and started home about 4 o'clock driving two spirited grays in a spring wagon. When a short distance east of town the tongue slipped out of the neck yoke and the horses, becoming unmanageable, ran off. When near the white bridge the wagon upset, throwing out the occupants, severely injuring Miss Wilson and Mr. Wilson, the latter striking on his head and becoming unconscious. Help was rendered by the two Misses Galbraith, who were near at hand, and Dr. Smith summoned. The injured were removed to the City Hotel in this place, where it was found there was no serious injury but a severe shock to the nervous system.

—A very enjoyable evening company took place on Thursday evening at the home of Judge A. O. Furst. The Altoona *Times* makes a mistake, however, when it describes the affair as a banquet given to the Centre-Huntingdon bar.

—The Messrs. Harper on Spring street thought that their horse had been stolen on Friday night. But they afterwards found it all right. It had wondered off on its own hook.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Sunday was a fine day for a ramble.

—Many fields are already being plowed.

—Bare feet have appeared; now let the straw hat follow suit.

—Interesting meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall on Sunday afternoon.

—The aurora borealis was conspicuous and beautiful on Monday night.

—March went out like a lamb and April was ushered in like a gazelle.

--Counterfeit five dollar silver notes are on their way east from Chicago.

—Of forty-nine applications for license in Blair county, thirty-five were granted.

—If Lock Haven has a second murder trial and execution her cup of bliss will be full.

—Easter day was all that could be desired so far as the weather was concerned.

—The jury on the Mock trial this evening will be chosen from the citizens of Milesburg.

—Neither Sullivan nor Mitchell seem to indulge in much boasting since the great fight.

—The committee of teachers on permanent certificates had five applicants before them on Saturday.

—Mr. Ed. Garman is making arrangements to erect a residence on Linn St., next to the home of E. C. Chambers, Esq.

—As soon as it gets a little warmer the lightning-rod agent, the tree man and the book peddler will pay you a pleasant call.

—There is to be a convention of the Republican League of Pennsylvania in Lancaster on Thursday, the 26th of April.

—Several hack loads of Bellefonters will be taken to Milesburg this evening to attend the Mock trial in Boggs Hall, that place.

—It is not every council that can be serenaded by a brass band at every meeting, as the Bellefonte council has been recently.

—Houser & Lenker, of Lemont, have moved into the store room in the Taylor block, just next to Everett's drug store. It is a very fine location for business.

—McMillen's Hotel Albemarle, in Pittsburg, is continuing to boom, as we are apprised by an elegant menu card of the Easter dinner given at his hotel on Sunday.

—As this is leap, year, it will be in order for the young ladies to loaf around the church doors and make remarks on the beauty of the young men as they come out.

—There will be another select excursion to Washington City on Thursday, April 12. The rate from Bellefonte will be $6.50, excursionists to depart on the 10.25 a. m. train.

—Jobert Heslop, of Williamsport and Samuel Taylor, of Philipsburg, had a wrestling match in Williamsport on Friday, Taylor winning three falls in five and gaining the match.

—As we understand the veto message of the Burgess any one is at liberty to erect booths when and where they chose, from which to vend produce or fruit. Let her go, Gallagher.

—Mrs. William Thompson, of Houserville, is suffering from the effects of a fall a few weeks ago. She broke one of her limbs and since then has been suffering very severely. At latest accounts she was convalescing.

—Robert Neff and Miss Alma Daughenbaugh, both of Howard, Pa., were joined in holy wedlock last week, Rev. E. Shoemaker officiating. The young couple have the best wishes of their friends for a fair voyage along life's turbulent stream.

—The commencement era, sometimes called the silly season in schools and colleges, is beginning. We consider, however, that it is quite unnecessary to designate it as the "silly season" as the commencements we have attended have always been quite sensible.

—We saw quite a number of State College people in Bellefonte on Saturday. There was Farmer Patterson, looking bright and happy as usual, and also Prof. McKee. The latter gentleman seemed to be "full of business" as he was rushing along at a rapid rate.

—A gasoline stove in Chas. Cuneo's candy and fruit store under the First National Bank, bursted on Saturday afternoon, and blazed up quite threateningly for a few minutes. Dr. Hibler, John P. Harris and other gentlemen acted in the capacity of a fire company in extinguishing the flames.

—A small man with club feet was killed by a large man who wore a red shirt and blue pantaloons, on Friday morning, at Birch Island Run, six miles from Keating in Clinton county. The instrument used to do the killing was a hand spike. They were lumber-men, but their names do not seem to be known. The murderer escaped into the woods. That much was related in the Lock Haven *Express* on Saturday.

EASTER ECHOES.

THE "QUEEN OF FESTIVALS" AND HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN THE CHURCHES OF BELLEFONTE.

Very large congregations attended all the churches on Sunday morning. Flowers decorated the interior of almost every house of worship. As a rule, the displays were not profuse, but they were quite elegant. Only the choicest flowers in wreaths, crosses and bouquets displayed their bright colors and graceful shapes in the chancel and on the altar of the Episcopal church. Roses and lillies constituted the principal varieties.

The music of the church was generally new and quite different from that of former celebrations of the Easter festival—making it additionally impressive. Quite noticeable and to us extremely beautiful was Miss Mary Bradley's execution of the organ solo previous to the beginning of the morning service. Dr. Geo. Harris' voice was heard with beautiful effect during the service. His voice never sounded sweeter, clearer or more musical. All the usual members of the choir were present in addition to whom was Miss Fannie Twitmire. All of the music was rendered with perfect, pleasing and impressive effect. The services were: Holy Communion at 8 o'clock a. m., Morning prayer at 10 a. m., Holy Communion 10.30 a. m., Children's service at 2.30 p. m., Evening prayer at 7.30 p. m.

Rev. J. O. Davis, the rector, preached in the morning on the resurrection. His text was selected from St. Luke 24 : 5 and 6—"Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen."

The services in the Presbyterian church were more than ordinarily impressive, though having no special reference to the day. It was the stated time for the Communion service and the number of applicants for admission to the church was larger than usual—numbering fifteen. One was from the church in Ireland and one from the church in Scotland. The selection by the choir while the collection was being taken is very highly spoken of.

Rev. Chas. T. Steck, in his sermon in the Lutheran church, combined the two themes of Good Friday and Easter, speaking with his usual force and learning.

IN ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.

The decorations in St. John's Reformed church were more elaborate and elegant than any ever before seen in Bellefonte. The pulpit desk was removed from its customary place and from the space below up to a beautful cross was a mound of flowers. The cross rose sublimely above this and a green vine was extended above which was studded with roses, tulips, lillies, and other floral gems. Around the altar was a profusion of very beautiful Easter lilies and calla lilies. There were yet other decorations which were beautiful in the taste displayed in their arrangement. The music showed preparation and beauty.

Confirmation services were solemn and impressive, there being a class of seven persons. Fourteen persons were received into the church, ten of whom were heads of families.

The sermon in the morning was on the text from St. Luke 24:5, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" Special application was made to the Holy Communion. The congregation in the morning filled the church.

In the evening there was also a fine congregation. The pastor, Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, preached from the text in Philippians 3:10—"The Power of His Resurrection."

In his introduction Mr. Snyder remarked that it was of no small consequence that as Christians we should observe the due proportion which one doctrine of our faith bears to another. According to natural temperament and constitution, we are apt to select from the mass of stupendous events which constitute the ground-work of revelation favorite subjects of contemplation and dwell on them, to the exclusion of the rest which are equally important.

The church year acts as a perpetual correction to this morbid tendency. It makes due account of all the great facts in the history of our redemption. To some the humilation and death of Christ embody all that men conceive of the Gospel, whereas they are in reality only a part of it—for without the *incarnation* there would have been no death and without the resurrection that was to come after, the scheme of human redemption would have been a mournful and pitiable failure.

The "power" of His resurrection. We think first of this power as inherent in Christ. It was not something imparted to Him, something he possessed by miraculous communication from God; but it was essential in His person and a quality and attribute of His Divine nature. The marvelous and supernatural restoration from the dominion of death by which God occasionally assured the world of His supreme control over physical change and decay lacked this one individual characteristic. They were the effect of a power imparted from without, but Christ was self-revived

But the case of our Lord's resurrection was pre-eminent from another point of view. Death had planted his dark standard in the very seat and fountain of vitality. For three days it waved there in exulting triumph. The universe held its breath as the hours crept by and that pale form lay with no motion or sign of life. Was it a failure after all? Was there to be no hope for man? None whatever if the words spoken during His public ministry prove untrue. All the hopes of mankind hung upon those words—"After three days I will rise again" And now it is Easter. The black banner is torn from its momentary elevation the unvanquished Lord of life has risen majestically, as he said—and is alive forevermore.

The conqueror was chained and bleeding beneath the foe he destroyed. Satan had thought his prey secure. Three days pass and he is writhing in all the agonies of baffled rage and despair. By the resurrection of Christ, Satan as lightning fell from Heaven—his power was broken and he was robbed of his prey.

The "power" of His resurrection. We think of this power as imparted by Christ in victorious energy to His faithful people. It was exemplified by growing manifestations during His earthly life, increasing in force and significance with each consecutive effort. The daughter of Jarius, the son of the widow of Nain, Lazarus who had lain in the grave four days. These were but types and promises of power. The real display of the resurrection power had now come. "Now is Christ risen from the dead and becomes the first fruits of them that slept." By virtue of their union with Christ, the living head of His people, believers will rise. The new life of which they are made partakers is indestructible and will triumph over death, and display itself in the glorious resurrection at the last day "Because I live ye shall live also."

The "power" of Christ's resurrection. It is an essential power, inasmuch as the whole superstructure of Christianity is sustained by it. Take it away and the vast fabric comes to the ground. The authority of the Gospel is founded upon the fact that Jesus actually returned from the grave the third day succeeding His crucifixion.

The "power" of His resurrection. Our thoughts turn by instinct to that last manifestation of power in which we are personally interested. Who has not looked on death? Who has not stood awe-struck as the solemnities of dissolution were coming on and fairly strained the eyes at the fast receeding figure—as the shadows of the valley of death environed it, fold by fold?

And then came the funeral, and the bitter tears moistened the mournful journey to the grave where nature's kindly compulsion made us bury our dead out of our sight. And then long, weary days—the familiar chair vacant, the prized book marked with striking passages here and there by hands, that are crossed upon the breast now; the thousand thronging recollections of one we thought we loved when with us here; we did not know how much then, but we know now. And we ask, is this all? Will that eye that I saw go out in dim eclipse never beam again? Will that ear deaf now to the sound of affection, be always so? Are these hands crossed and motionless forever? Beloved, such thoughts will come into the mind. They were the awful questions of despairing ages, before Christ. Shall they be so still? Are they so in reality? Thanks to God, they are not. Sooner shall Christ yield up His mediatorial throne than hold it and forsake us. Sooner shall God be no longer God, than that the children of God fail to be the children of the resurrection. We *shall* rise on the heaving wreck of natural things. We, alone, on earth are deathless and immortal. The sun shall vanish, the stars shall fall, the rooted hills shall remove before the fiery glance of the Judge. The ocean shall become vapor, heaven and earth shall pass away—but the lowly saint who breathes out his existence on a wretched pallet of straw, to whom yesterday the undiscoverable becomes *revealed*, is born unto an undying life through the power of His resurrection—born to a perfect consummation in both body and soul in his eternal and glorious kingdom.

The "power" of His resurrection. By that power, Christian, your dead shall be given back to your love. Hands shall clasp again that seemed forever sundered—this rudely shivered shell be reunited. The broken chain of being shall be once more complete; and through that Divine Redeemer, who, as on this day, rose victorious from the slumber of the grave, that He might be the Lord of the dead and of the living, and whom the resurrection and the life with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be ascribed all glory and honor and power—from the church militant on earth and the church of the resurrection in Heaven, now and forever. Amen.

—On the 28th of this month a concert is to be given at Sandy Ridge, by the band of that place and other musical talent. We believe it is to be a benefit for the band, of which Mr. McCallister is the leader, and we hope it will be a great success. Mr. McCallister and the band in which he has taken so much interest, deserves the greatest encouragement.

—When two eminent lawyers differ on the proper method of abating a five cent nuisance and waste pages of foolscap and many ounces of brains in writing about it, what in the world can be done?

GRAVE QUESTIONS

Of Public Importance for the Borough Council—A Veto From the Burgess.

Monday evening's meeting of the borough council was a long and heavy one. After the minutes were read Mr. Andrew Brockerhoff entered complaint regarding electric light poles and attachments which damage his property. Mr. Chas. Nau and Mr. Myers entered complaint about water tax. Messrs. W. B. Rankin, James McClain and L. A. Shaffer made personal applications for work to be done on East Curtin street, which has been occupied for five or six years and it remains only a country road without one dollar of work having been done thereon. They also submitted a written petition, signed by twenty or more names. Mr. Keichline, tax collecter, submitted exonerations for tax.

A very elaborate veto message was sent to the council by the Chief Burgess. It was of the famous booth ordinance. The burgess commented adversely on the construction of the ordinance, said it was impossible to enforce it and disproved of all such legislation. He also disproved of the new Market ordinance which, however, has not yet been submitted to him.

The same report namely, "progress," was returned by Street committee in reference to the Market ordinance, the taxation of electric light and telephone poles and the crossing on the street leading to Roopsburg.

The Water committee reported several requests for water which have been complied with.

Mr. Stover reported that the standpipe has been erected in the sewer near Allegheny street It works very successfully, but the gas from it is causing inconvenience to two families now living there and the committee recoommended its removal to another place.

The Finance committee submitted a report signed by Geo. L. Potter and Robert Hepburn. It gives the Water committee $3,600; Street, $3,000; Market, $15; Fire and Police, $1,500; Nuisance, $36; Finance, $400.

President Brew suggested that it would be well and economical for the borough to own a horse and cart for its own use.

The old boiler at the water works is in need of repair.

The pay of Superintendent Ryan was increased from $2 per day to $2.25.

Mr. Geo. B. Weaver was appointed to canvass the town for water data from which to regulate the water tax.

In Memory of Hickman Ingram.

At a meeting of G. A. R. Post, No. 95, held Monday evening, April 2nd, the following was adopted:

Whereas, In the providence of God we are called to mourn the loss of a comrade beloved and esteemed by all as a Christian gentleman, brave soldier, and faithful member of this Post; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of G. A. R. Post, No. 95, hereby express our sincere sorrow at the removal from our ranks of Comrade Hickman Ingram, a man brave and generous as a soldier, sincere and faithful as a friend, honorable and useful as a citizen, and loving and tender as a husband and father

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory with a fond affection and endeavor to follow his example of integrity and devotion to duty as the best expression of our admiration of his character and conduct.

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the widow and family of Comrade Ingram our sincere sympathy with them in their deep affliction in which they and we are assured that what is loss to us is gain to him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed upon the record of this Post, and inserted in the DAILY NEWS; and that a copy be sent to the widow of our deceased comrade

By order of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R.
JAMES HARRIS,
JAS. H. RANKIN,
H. H. BENNER,
Committee.

Concert at Milesburg.

The entertainment given in Boggs Hall, Milesburg, on Friday evening, by the Methodist Sunday school of that place, was a success artistically and financially. The hall is an excellent one for concerts, the music producing an excellent effect. There were about seventy singers arranged in tiers, one above another, on the platform, and the number of little folks who assisted made the entire number about one hundred. The audience was large and enthusiastic and as one selection after another was rendered the effect became more pleasing. The Sunday-school and all who took part in the excellent programme are deserving of congratulation at the result.

Increasing Business.

At James Schofield's saddlery shop a larger business is being done than ever before. Four men are constantly employed and in a short time business has increased 50 per cent. The stock of collars now on hand is immense. Mr. A. Sternberg is at present keeping books for Mr. Schofield.

—That affair at Birch Island in Clinton county was not a murder, after all. Dick Cole, son of James Cole, of Three Runs, was the man injured, and Albert Chase was his assailant. Cole is now so far recovered as to be able to go around as usual.

Personal Pencilings.

Will Bartley is at home from State College.

Mr. Jerome Spigelmyer, of Millheim, is visiting relatives in Union county.

H. H. Harshberger, Esq., will conduct the Y M C A meeting on Sunday afternoon.

Gen. D. H. Hastings came home on Friday evening on sort of an Easter vacation.

Mr. Will Burnside is so much better that he is able to be out in pleasant weather.

Miss Maggie Sechler, who has been attending school at a distance, has returned home.

W. H. Fisher, the Millheim photographer, has gone to Middleburg, Snyder county, to locate.

Mr. Frank Adams, of Philipsburg, was a passenger on the Lock Haven train Saturday morning.

David Miller, who has been visiting in Illinois, returned to his home in Millheim a few days ago.

H. U. Tibbens, a pupil in the Bellefonte High School, is vacating at his parents' home in Brisbin.

Harbison Holt, of Snow Shoe, and John P. Harris, of this place, were visitors to Lock Haven on Friday.

Chairman T. P. Rynder, of the Greenback party, is making a tour of the country on political business.

B. F. Royer and John Bartley, two Milesburg citizens, have gone to Gorton Heights, near Snow Shoe.

Col. Bayne, the celebrated Kentucky orator, will speak in the Court House here on Thursday evening, the 12th.

J. W. Showalter, of Lemont, was a welcome caller on Saturday. He is one of the most genial gentlemen in the county.

J. H. Bibby, who has been very acceptably officiating as a landlord at Spring Mills, is about moving to Millheim.

Mr. John Swarm, of Spring Mills, was a welcome visitor in Bellefonte on Friday. He is a strikingly handsome gentlemen.

Mr. Charles Everett comes to Bellefonte only once in every two or three months. Saturday was the occasion of one of his visits.

Mr. D. S. Dunham, of Howard, has taken charge of the *Fountain* newspaper and expects to boom it into prominence. We hope he will.

Mr. T. S. Bailey, the young and genial blacksmith at State College, was among the many persons who transacted business in Bellefonte on Saturday.

Mr. Gramley, who is one of the committee of teachers on the granting of permanent certificates, spent Saturday in Bellefonte, not forgetting to pay his respects to this paper.

Misses Bessie and Ellen Carpenter, of Pittsburg, who attend the Seminary at Birmingham, are visiting in town at the home of J. A. Aikens, the guests of Misses Lilly and Emma Aikens.

Mr. W. A Tobias, of Millheim, came to Bellefonte on Monday, the first time in several months. He has not been well the past winter, but now seems to be having about his usual health.

Mr. J. G Dubbs has moved from Zion to this place. We are glad to welcome Mr. D. as a citizen of this community as he is as genial and pleasant in disposition as he is large in person.

Mr. Will Cooke, who has been at Woodland, Clearfield county, for three months past, arrived home on Friday evening. He notices a great change in Bellefonte in the time he has been away.

Mr. George Watt, of Philipsburg, a son of J. M. Watt, the mine inspector of that place, was in Bellefonte on Monday and Tuesday morning. He is a machinist and expects to come to Bellefonte next week to work for the Centre Iron Company.

Mr. Ed. Shaffer, recently of Joseph Brothers store, will become a clerk in A. C. Moyer & Brothers new dry goods store, in the room formerly occupied by McFarlane. The new store will open on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Robert Goheen and Mr. Samuel Bailey were visitors at this office on Saturday. They enjoyed themselves and gave us much pleasure by inspecting the office and also getting an insight into the operations of the Telephone Exchange.

Mr. Brown, heretofore the proprietor of the Cummings House on Bishop St., has moved his headquarters into the Butts House on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop, where he will continue to entertain guests. He likes his new hotel very much.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Richards, departed Tuesday for Philadelphia, Mrs. R., will remain with her daughter in that city while Mr. Richards will combine business with pleasure by making a business trip in quest of the latest novelties in jewelry and other goods for his store here.

Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., the progressive and dignified pastor of the Presbyterian congregations at Oak Hall Station and State College, enjoyed the Spring-like weather in Bellefonte on Tuesday. The reverend Doctor is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed ministers in the Presbyterian church of this country and exerts a strong influence in all its policy and deliberations.

Mr. Brouse, one of Bellefonte's councilmen, is now in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell I, Gardner, Howard, were arrivals in town on the morning train Tuesday.

Mrs. A. B. Weaver, of Clearfield, is delighting her numerous Bellefonte relatives and friends with a visit.

Mr. Will Hastings, of Philadelphia, the good-looking brother of Adjutant Gen. Hastings, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCafferty are now occupying their elegant new residence on the corner of Curtin and Spring streets.

Mr. Clyde Davis, of Philipsburg, who is now a compositor in this office, spent Sunday at his home, returning here Monday morning.

Mr. Harvey Hile, who spent from Friday until Monday in town, returned to the State College on Monday via. Buffalo Run Railroad.

Mr. Toner McCallister, of Sandy Ridge, made a flying visit to his friends here coming on Saturday and returning on Monday at 5 o'clock p. m.

To Business Men

Quite recently, an extended account of the business interests of Bellefonte appeared in the *Centre Democrat*. It was written by a gentlemen who came to town at the invitation of a few business men for that specific purpose. The purpose of this notice of the enterprise is to inform the business men of the town that there are now at the office of the *Centre Democrat* a thousand copies of the paper, in wrappers, which are to be sent where they will do the most good and they should be distributed at once. The plan is for each business individual or firm to choose a state for which he will become responsible, sending out the proportion of papers allotted to that state. Three individuals or firms have volunteered to do so. Let others volunteer at once. We suppose that by a conference with either Mr. Howard Lingle or the editor of the *Centre Democrat* the proper arrangement can be made and the work of distributing the papers will be divided more equally, permitting each enterprising citizen to take part in it.

Shaffer Hanged.

Luther Shaffer, who was found guilty of the murder of Nora Culvey and doubtless murdered both Nora and her husband, was executed on Wednesday at 11 o'clock. In his last moments he displayed that same calmness and bravado which have characterized all his actions since his arrest for the crime.

He professes to have experienced a change of heart and was baptised. It is true charity to hope that he really did find that peace and happiness which can alleviate agony even in the darkest hours.

Only a few persons were admitted within the enclosure to witness the execution. Among them were Sheriff Cooke and ex-Sheriff Walker of this place.

Previous to the time of the execution, scores of people climbed on the roofs of houses and the tops of telegraph and telephone poles to witness it. Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the city. No incident of an unusual character occurred.

—The fishing sociable is coming into style, and is quite a novelty. The ladies occupy one room and the other—which is supposed to represent a fishing pond—is occupied by the gentlemen, each of whom has a string tied to his right hand. These strings are passed through the transom and tied to a chair. Each lady selects a string, and whoever happens to be on the end of it is to be entertained by her during the evening.

Early Crowned.

MOYER.—At Sandy Ridge, this county, on Friday, March 30, at 12 o'clock, William Wilson, third child of Andrew Curtin and Clara Moyer, aged 10 months. Funeral at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 1; interment in Union cemetery.

On the golden streets I see him,
Safe inside the pearly gate—
Ever safe—our crowned baby,
Early come to his estate.

Lightly rests the crown of glory
On the infant forehead meek;
Fitting seems the high hosanna
For the cherub lips to speak.

For the brow, so smooth and sunny,
Worldly care did never mar;
In the sweet eyes shine a glory
From the blessed land afar.

And his tender feet had never
Learned to walk life's crooked ways,
Nor his untried voice had ever
Uttered words unfit for praise.

Early claimed and early taken,
Heaven seems not strange to him,
Nor the cup of life so bitter,
Tasted only at the brim.

Sickness, sorrow, disappointment,
It has been our lot to know,
We have sinned, and we have suffered,
And our walk in life is slow.

But we know, beyond all doubting,
God has honored us on high;
We hove nursed a princely infant
For a throne beyond the sky.

L. P. M.

MARRIED.

ZIMMERMAN—ROBB.—At the Lutheran parsonage, Nittany, Pa. March 29th, 1888, by Rev. John Brubaker, Mr. Wm. Zimmerman, of near Hublersburg, Pa., and Miss Blanche Robb, of Nittany, Pa.

HOUSEL—CROCK.—On Thursday evening, March 29, at the M. E personage in this place, by Rev. D S. Monroe, D. D., Mr. Uriah Housel and Miss Susan Crock.

FRANTZ—HOWELL.—On Sabbath, March 25, 1888, at the residence of Gus. Strouser, at Morrisdale Mines, Pa., Mr. Daniel Frantz, and Miss Rebecca Howell, by Rev. W. H. Lingenfelter.

ROLAND—LUKENS.—At the M. E. parsonage Clearfield, by Re. J. H Black, March 22, 1888, Mr. Geo. C. Roland, of Madera, and Miss Emma Lukens, of Philipsburg.